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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2482



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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

REFUGEE AID REQUESTED--Geneva, August 17--More than 450,000 refugees have been officially counted in Angola, according to an official Angolan note requesting assistance from to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), an informed source at the U.N. said here today. Most of the refugees were said in the note to have fled the southern part of the country to escape attacks launched from South African soil. The note added that in addition to 452,000 refugees who have installed themselves in central Angola, there were nearly 265,000 persons living in precarious economic conditions following their move, the note said. UNHCR does not have a mandate to help persons displaced inside their own country. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2820, 18 Aug 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700

DEPUTY SECURITY CHIEF IS REINSTATED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] The Head of State, Commander-In-Chief Samuel K. Doe, has ordered reinstated Lt Col. Felix O. Lawrence as Deputy Chief of the Joint Security Force at the Roberts International Airport.

Lt. Col. Lawrence who was dismissed from his post last February because of what RIA officials termed "administrative reasons," was inducted into office Monday by the Chairman of the Joint Security at RIA, Col. Daniel D. Doe.

According to an Executive Mansion note to the Minister of Commerce Col. Emmanuel Twegby informing him of the C-I-C's decision to have Lawrence reinstated, an investigation into charges against Mr. Lawrence proved to be baseless.

During the induction ceremony Monday at the Joint Security offices at RIA, Col.

Doe told Mr. Lawrence "as you have been here before, there is no doubt on my mind that you are aware of the fact that the security task here is of such that requires men of integrity, honesty and who are diligent to duty."

Col. Doe went on "we are here as representatives of the PRC's Government; and as such, we must do away with anything that will tend to disunite us, thereby defeating our common purpose."

Responding, Lt. Col. Lawrence, praised the C-I-C for his farsightedness and wise judgement which enabled him to take time off his busy schedule to carefully examine the issue which led to his "unlawful dismissal".

He commended the PRC Government for demonstrating justice and equality for all Liberians.

CSO: 4700/391

SEAMEN'S UNION SEEKS REVIEW OF MARITIME LAWS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 3

[Text]

The National Seamen's, Ports and General Workers' Union of Liberia has appealed to government to set up a committee to review the nation's maritime laws and regulations which are against the interest of Liberian seamen.

The union said such a review is necessary to enable shipping managements and labour union to negotiate and bargain for wages here in Liberia.

The appeal was made Wednesday by three union's officials in an interview with the NEW LIBERIAN. The officials are G.T. Tarbah, president; John D. Barlone, assistant maritime director; and Nando Zeno, international consultant.

To be called the Liberian shipping lines industrial committee, the officials said the proposed body should comprise of government representatives, shipping managements and the seamen union.

They proposed that the committee, if established, should also study the possi-

bility as to how government could generate revenues on seamen, training programme for seamen, recruitment of graduates from LAMCO nautical school, and insurance scheme for Liberian seamen.

The committee should also find a reputable bank in the country where Liberian seamen could reserve half of their monthly pay, coupled with allotments for their families.

On the question of monthly pay for seamen, the officials said the maritime law does not empower the Liberian Maritime Bureau to determine wages for the crew.

They said only labour organization representing seamen and shipping companies can bargain for seamen, which includes condition of service that would not be below Liberian maritime policies.

The union's officials also reacted to last month's statement made in a local newspaper by Maritime Commissioner Phillip T. Bowen that "one ship owner recently asked for 500 seamen, and if

we had them there could be 500 jobs."

The officials described this statement as not in the best interest of the Liberian seamen because, according to them, statistics from 1972 - 80 showed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued 3,000 passports to Liberian seamen, meaning that 3,000 seamen in different categories have been registered.

They also challenged the Commissioner to publish the ruling of the case for which two Liberian seamen were charged with mutiny aboard a vessel owned by Gulf oil.

Regarding the statement made by Commissioner Bowen that the problem of discipline and respect for dignity of labour had prevented Liberian from having thousands of its citizens lucratively employed at sea, the union officials described it as "an insult to the Liberian workers."

They said the union has direct statistics on Liberian merchant mariners who are working on vessels flying Liberian flag like m/v Pluto, Evineke and Duto, where they have respected the dignity of labour.

They pointed out that Liberian seamen on these vessels as AB and oilers make more

than \$1,000 a month, including overtime.

They noted that even the Greek captain of m/v Pluto, Mr. Psingel Ioannis, had told the union officials that Liberian seamen are thus far the best in Africa.

The union officials then warned the Maritime Bureau to desist from what they called "such abuse to Liberian seamen and the entire nation." They also called on Commissioner Bowen to furnish them the address of the company which has requested for 500 seamen so that the seamen could be recruited immediately.

They frowned on keeping employment possibilities for Liberian seamen by the Maritime Bureau at this time when government is finding avenues to reduce unemployment rate in the country.

The officials said this is a threat to the economy of the country, because unemployment is government's first enemy.

They said the greatest aim of their union is to make the decade of the 80s "the age of navigation" to provide jobs for the unemployed. "This would be our genuine contribution to the Liberian Revolution," they said.

PROFESSIONAL CULTURAL TROUPE WILL BE CREATED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 4

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Text] A professional National Cultural Troupe, aimed at generating funds to sustain its operation while at the same time promoting the Liberian cultural heritage, is to be organized shortly by the National Bureau of Culture and Tourism.

The troupe will replace the present National Cultural Troupe, according to a short range projection for the expansion of culture and tourism prepared by the Director General of the National Culture and Tourism Bureau.

According to the short range plan, since the creation of the Bureau of Folkways within the then Department of Interior, now Local Government, up to the present, the cultural programme has been relying heavily on government assistance (finance).

The plan attributed this reliance to the lack of initiatives on the part of the authorities at the time, coupled with foreign con-

tracts, and the poor moral support given the bureau by erstwhile administrations.

It cited as example, that in other West African nations, specifically Guinea and Senegal, the cultural troupe is not only self-financed, but also a source of revenue to these countries.

"In the past, there existed no possibility of signing contracts because members of the various troupes, including the national troupe were amateurs, and students in the majority," the document said.

The new troupe, to be called "The Liberian Cultural Messengers" will embark on periodical stints abroad for periods lasting up to six months, in order to realize maximum profit from foreign travels, unlike in the past when the troupe's abroad were mainly non-financial.

Already, the document said, a travel contract to the United States of America

(Ohio and Michigan States) has been signed and the tour is to run from June to August, 1982.

The document explained that all funds generated from foreign tours shall be transferred to Liberia or deposited in foreign banks through the Liberian Embassy in the country involved.

In countries where local currencies cannot be transferred, according to the document, the funds will be used to purchase food stuffs, vehicles, agricultural equipment, and educational materials.

Apart from money making, the new troupe shall also endeavour to end the widely held concept that Liberia is in fact a colony of the U.S. It shall through dances and dramas portray the true Liberian cultural heritage, the document said.

To kick off the new troupe, the Bureau of Culture and Tourism shall stage a National Festival in April 1982 in which cultural troupes from the various counties and territories will vie for a national trophy.

However, the document said the new National Cultural Troupe, the Cultural Ambassadors

and the Pan African Ballets shall be used exclusively for exhibition during the festival.

Additionally, Liberians' favorite games like checker, chess, ludo, traditional checker, among others, shall also form part of the national festival next April, the document said. Trophies will be awarded to winners.

Under the new short range plan, the national cultural center shall be refurnished, meaning the construction of additional huts at the center, and the securing of more ceremonial mask dancers to entertain guests weekly at the center.

The Besao cultural village shall also be refurnished under the programme with the construction of an amphitheatre and an auditorium, together with the construction of more traditional huts with necessary facilities (water, bath, toilets) to house guests visiting the village.

At the Providence Island, repair works will be carried out on the building allocated for the National Museum, together with the purchasing of more artifacts and pictures on Liberian History ... , the document said.

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF NBCT OFFICIALS--Two appointments have been made at the newly created National Bureau of Culture and Tourism (NBCT) by the Head of State and Commander-In-Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe with the advice and consent of the PRC. Mr. Jallah K. Kamara was appointed Director General while Miss Scholastica Gbeh Doe was appointed Deputy Director General of Culture and Tourism respectively. CIC Doe urged the two officials to be motivated in all their endeavours to defend the interest of the Liberian people and the revolution, and justify the confidence reposed in them. The two appointments take immediate effect. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 p 8]

LABOR MINISTER WARNS WORKERS--Labour Minister Major G. Moses Duopu has warned workers of mining companies that government would not tolerate "union rivalries and mushroom unions which are designed to create industrial unrest and undermine progressive leadership." He said this act would not help to promote better working relationship between workers and management. Minister Duopu was speaking Monday in Bong Mines at a seminar for miners jointly sponsored by the National Miners Union of Liberia and Miners International Federation. He said government would not tolerate power struggles that impede progress at the expense of the working force. Major Duopu called on labour unions to cooperate with the Ministry of Labour to ensure that the objective of the workers' education programme is achieved. He said the programme was designed to educate all workers of their rights and privileges in the exercise of their responsibilities. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 11]

POSTS FOR SUPERINTENDENTS--Several new appointments have been announced, while five Superintendents have been affected in a major reshuffle by Head of State and Commander-In-Chief Samuel K. Doe with the advice and consent of the PRC. The Superintendent of Sinoe County, Captain J. Ebenezer Pettiquoi is now Superintendent of the Bopolu Statutory District; Nimba County Superintendent, Captain Robert G. Saye, is Director of Staff at Defense Ministry; while Lofa County Superintendent, Captain V. Francis Marvie becomes Assistant Minister of Labour for Administration. Bomi Territory Superintendent, Staff Sergeant Thomas Challah has been promoted to the rank of Captain and is to report to the Ministry of Defense for reassignment, while Maryland County Superintendent Captain Charles Cooper has been appointed Deputy Minister for Administration at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. The five Superintendents have been replaced by Captain Joseph Acquoi for Lofa County, General Joseph Fangal, Nimba County; and Captain David T. Norman, Sinoe County. The Assistant Superintendent of Maryland County is to act as

Superintendent, while the Special Assistant to the Superintendent of Bomi Territory will act as Superintendent for the territory. Also appointed Monday was Mr. Harold G. Tarr as Deputy Minister for Administration at the Ministry of Labour. Making the announcement at the Executive Mansion Monday, C-I-C Doe called on those affected to work harder for the revolution in their new positions. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 pp 1, 6]

NEW POST FOR MOORE--Mr. Bai T. Moore has been appointed Deputy Minister of Information for Research and Planning by Head of State Samuel K. Doe. Mr. Moore was Deputy Information Minister for Culture and Research until the creation of the Bureau of Culture and Tourism recently, which removed culture and Tourism wing from under the umbrella of the Information Ministry. Meanwhile, two new appointments have been made within the regional administration by the Head of State with the advice and consent of the People's Redemption Council. According to an Executive Mansion release, 1st. Lt. G. Wamleh Elliott is Superintendent of Maryland County, and Mr. S. Washington Broh as Assistant Superintendent for Development of Sinoe County. Informing the two officials of their appointments, C-I-C Doe hoped they would justify the confidence reposed in them by the PRC, and protect the interest of the Liberian people. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 12]

AGRICULTURAL TASK FORCE--The Ministry of Agriculture has set up a special task force to monitor and coordinate the activities of its personnel at Agricultural projects around the country. A release from the Agriculture Ministry issued Monday said the setting up of the five-man task force was aimed at improving the operational activities of the ministry, and make its administrative system more responsive and effective, as well as to eliminate bureaucratic practices. The release quoted the Minister of Agriculture, Major Alfred Suah as saying that after a careful observation since his appointment, he had noticed some irregularities [as printed] hindering the smooth operation of his ministry. He, however appealed to the employees to remain dedicated as the exercise was not meant to "intimidate" them. The task force, headed by the Ministry of Agriculture's Director of planning, Mr. Arthur Gedeo, includes personnel from the department of economic planning and evaluation, as well as a USAID expert, Mr. Bill Bolton, who is serving as advisor. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Aug 81 p 11]

CSO: 4700/391

OUTJO SETTLEMENT FALLS PREY TO WAR, DROUGHT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Aug 81 pp 12-13, 18-19

[Article by David Pieters: "Outjo's Land Settlement Scheme: Good or Bad?"]

[Text] OUTJO, ON the northwestern front of SWA's White farming community and youngest of the country's farming districts to be settled on a large scale, has become the first victim of the war, the drought and a reluctant patient in today's socio-economic experimentation on the road to independence.

Tucked away far in the north west where it borders the barren stretches of Damaraland in the west, Kaokoland in the north west and Etosha to the north, Outjo is the White farming district traditionally most exposed to the ravages of drought, and for the past four years has been suffering a drought with catastrophic proportions.

Also, because of its position bordering unsettled regions on three sides, Outjo has become the frontline area in the bushwar infiltration from Angola.

Intended as a solution to the depopulation of the farms in the "priority zone", the resettlement scheme introduced last year by the Central Govern-

ment's Department of Agricultural Credit and Land, has made of Outjo a battleground where the country's aspirant Black farmers are, with State aid, encroaching on a traditional stronghold of White nationalism in SWA.

The geographical birthmark of previous policies of segregated land settlement and apartheid's benevolence to a land-hungry Afrikaner community, Outjo is today bleeding under the scalpel of what is seen to be a national experiment in reverse discrimination.

The effects of the war, the drought, and of Black encroachment in the farmland resulted in a special meeting this week attended by all representative organisations in Outjo, and addressed by Mr Jannie de Wet, ex-Commissioner General for Owambo and presently MEC acting for Agriculture in the Administration for Whites.

Startling facts and a dark picture revealed themselves at that meeting and during the next 48 hours when the Windhoek Advertiser accompanied a contingent of representatives of the local press.

These serve to tell the tale of the demise of White settler agriculture in its traditional form.

Of Outjo's 531 farms, 183 stand empty and a further 24 are up for sale. 258 are still occupied by Whites, 32 have been resettled by White and 34 by Black farmers under the priority resettlement scheme, with reports of a further 46 being presently under option for sale to Black buyers.

In the town of Outjo, the White school population has halved, fewer subjects are being offered to scholars and teachers are becoming increasingly scarce.

20 Government houses and 40 private units stand vacant in Outjo while the decrease in registered farm workers from 2 000 in 1976 to 1 000 today has led to overcrowding coupled with unemployment in the Black township, where the municipality is doing its best to create housing with shrinking funds at its disposal.

Town Clerk Mr Gerrie Lemmer predicted that 30 to 40 percent of the Municipal staff "will one day have to be retrenched", and where the normal electrician contingent of five has shrunk to one, that one is being underutilised.

The Outjo Municipality no longer gives out tenders but does all work directly.

Even if it rains, 31 percent of Outjo's total land surface will remain virtually useless as

a result of the advanced stage of bush encroachment.

Mr Lemmer pointed out that Outjo's approximately 1 500 Whites are entirely dependent on agriculture. There are no mines in the district, and if agriculture collapses, so does the town.

COLLAPSING

And agriculture is collapsing.

Some 31 percent of the total land surface (which represents a higher proportion of actual grazing) has become virtually useless as pasturage because of the advanced stage of bush encroachment — the omen of desertification.

These bushes, feeding on the soil and consuming per unit the equivalent of 4 mm of rain through transpiration from the atmosphere's moisture content, will prevent grass from growing even if and when it does rain.

Through direct starvation and emergency selling Outjo's stock population has been cut to 25 percent of its total.

Today there are in the region 51 000 head of large stock and 29 000 small stock.

This represents a spread of one head of stock to 50 hectares, five times the normal allocation of one to ten.

Previous evaluations had revealed that one third of farmers each had applied poor, reasonable and sound grazing control on their land in the past.

But direct politics is also taking its toll on the district's agriculture.

There is one White farmer in the Outjo district who happens to be surrounded on all sides by six newly-arrived Black neighbours who have all moved in during the past eight months just as he did, under the priority settlement scheme. It also happens that he is an HNP supporter.

The friction presently being encountered between White farmers and newly-started Black farmers throughout the

Outjo district is partly the effect of the proxy socio-economic civil battle being waged between the Central Government and the Administration for Whites — an ominous prelude to fiercer struggles to come for SWA's limited agricultural countryside.

ABUSE

The White Administration and the large majority of the White (Nationalist) farmers in Outjo allege that the priority scheme — in itself an excellent one — is being abused by certain applicants — for the most part Black. They maintain that the controls governing the implementation of the scheme in terms of the various prerequisites it demands of aspirant farmers are not being strictly adhered to, thereby causing the scheme to fail.

Judging by the evidence encountered and interpretation given thereto by this newspaper and the other newspapers accompanied on the tour, it would appear that the White farmers and their Administration are largely correct.

The scheme is a good one. For the sum of about R10 000 or 350 head of large stock or any mix or equivalent, a successful applicant acquires a farm through the intermediary of the Department of Agricultural Credit and Land Tenure (First-Tier). No interest is charged for the first three years and capital repayments commence only after the 10th year.

REQUIREMENTS

The requirements are that the applicant must have agricultural experience or at least to prove himself to be able to handle his new career with aptitude. The person must become a fulltime farmer and must physically occupy the farm he acquires on a fulltime basis. The person must join the local Commando or perform a suitable alternative

contribution to the military security of the region.

An analysis of 63 cases where the State acted as an optional buyer in land deals involving farms in the Outjo district has revealed that speculation by Black Second-Tier authorities causing land prices to rocket far above the ruling market price and the Land Bank evaluation.

ONE-IN-TEN

Although these instances do not all involve the priority settlement scheme but also the so-called "One in Ten" Scheme (where in terms of a 1979 AG Proclamation, land settlement was also to be encouraged by permitting buyers to provide only a 10 percent deposit on the purchase price of the farm), they all form part of the same pattern of Black "encroachment" on traditional White farmland in the district, and the wave of reaction by White farmers.

Of the 63 deals analysed, 32 were shown to be established farmers who sold their farms or farm extensions.

Eight unoccupied farms were purchased by Whites, and 17 by Blacks.

An undisclosed (White Nationalist) source has stated that it is convinced that at least 12 of the aforementioned cases were sold not as a result of normal economic bargaining, but through outbidding the market price ruling at the time.

Cases have been mentioned where certain Black Second-tier authorities had actually raised the going market value of Outjo farmland of between R10 and R15 per hectare, to as much as R25 or even R50 per hectare!

Few White owners can refuse such an offer, and invariably do not.

Damara, Herero and Nama Second-Tier Authorities have been accused of these "unfair" market manipulations, buying White farms with funds voted for emergency grazing, thereby appropriating land in the

name of the Second-Tier Authority and making those available to selected Black farmers.

Apparently a valuable water source for Khorixas was secured in this manner, where a farm containing rich springs was purchased for an astronomical price by the Damara Authority, outbidding the Nama Authority who had originally offered the White farmer a unit price twice the value of the land.

Of the 17 farms sold to Black owners, nine were sold by White farmers who subsequently moved, four were farms belonging to White farmers but had not been the seller's only farm, and four were unoccupied farms purchased by Black farmers.

This pattern therefore indicates that White-owned farms are being sold rather than unoccupied farms.

Mr Jannie de Wet took the press along to six farms all sold under the priority settlement scheme to see what was happening on each farm after it had been bought with certain conditions written into the deed of transfer. Mr Adriaan "Maans" Steenkamp

had purchased Lazy Spade belonging to Mr Dirk Mudge in March the year at R25 per hectare, 6 600 ha in extent and situated some 50 kms north east of Outjo town. Lazy Spade fetched R162 000. Mr Steenkamp deposited R22 000 which he used from the sale of his farm near Khorixas.

"For me the scheme has been a saviour," he said.

"If I had not used this opportunity I would have gone to work for the Roads Department."

Mr Steenkamp explained that he had left his farm in Damaraland because of the drought, and with 400 stud stock on his new farm he was sitting tight for the next two years if necessary until the drought passed. He had no

Black neighbours and was a member of the Commando.

Mr Steenkamp has 25 years farming experience. He said that it took four months to find a suitable farm because of the strong demand for reasonable land. There was still a minimum of grazing on Lazy Spade.

Mr P A Munke and his wife are German immigrants who came to SWA in 1967. They started farming for the first time when they bought the farm Jannie which belonged to Mr De Wet himself. An electrician by trade, Mr Munke sold his business in Windhoek and purchased 200 head of cattle and the balance in cash on Jannie which he bought for R11 per hectare, a total of 8 000 ha.

He has 450 head on the farm today and has erected a temporary home for his wife and baby girl, since there was no house on the farm. It had been Mr De Wet's grazing extension.

The deal went through in July last year, and to date, Mr Munke has invested about R60 000 in the farm. He was expecting his first farming income next year.

On his new farm Mr Munke had five Black labourers and their families. He has not met any of his Black neighbours yet. He is a member of the Commando.

Mr Winfried van Hartelock, single, bought the farm McArthur in May last year from Mr Blok de Wet at R16 per hectare. For the 8 000 ha farm, Mr Van Hartelock had deposited R16 000 and 30 cattle. He has 350 head on the farm at present. He has four Black families working for him on the farm, having evicted another four because they "did not want to work".

Mr Van Hartelock, an East German, has trouble with one of his Black neighbours, mainly with straying cattle because gates were left open. According to Mr Van Hartelock

he has had eight cattle stolen since May this year.

Mr Van Hartelock has also had the unfortunate arson of having his house burgled and totally wrecked by fire, which he alleges was arson. He suggested that it was done by the Black burglars involved.

Judging by appearance, Mr Van Hartelock is not making a resounding success of his farm. The cattle did not look as if they were being given lick and the condition of the property around the house, unlike the previous two visited, was in an untidy condition.

He is a Commando member but apparently is not popular with the rest of the farming community encountered in Outjo, for various reasons.

The farm Norma previously owned by Mr Piet Mudge, brother of Mr Dirk Mudge had been sold to a Black owner. We encountered eight families on the farm.

Four were squatters. The other four were tenants of the owner — a Mr Engelhard Karita who is a headmaster in Otjiwarongo.

He does not live on the farm, but visits it occasionally over weekends, according to the tenants, who hail from Omatjete Herero reserve. They brought 150 head of cattle from there in order to find emergency grazing for which they pay R2 per head monthly to Mr Karita.

They don't give their cattle any lick, and stated their intention of returning to Hereroland after the drought had passed. Although they had applied for drought relief funds from the Hereroland Authority in January they had not received any to date.

HOMESICK

"We don't like it here on the farm," their spokesman Mr Abraham Semba said, "We are homesick for our people in the Reserve."

According to the tenants, who are all brothers or sisters, they have had no problems

with their White neighbours.

The owner of Norma is not a Commando member.

These four farms mentioned so far are adjacent to one another.

Mr Willie Thirion bought the farm Toeving about 100 kms north of Outjo in February this year. The farm is 6 200 hectares and cost R85 000. Mr Thirion, who has farming experience although he is still young, deposited capital equal to 450 head of cattle. He bought the farm from a Mr Kobus van der Merwe.

Mr Thirion is the HNP supporter who is surrounded on all sides by Black neighbours.

"Had I known who my neighbours were going to be I would not have bought. But I won't move now," he added.

INEVITABLE

Mr Thirion believes that it is inevitable that White and Black farmers should become neighbours in the changing political dispensation, but feels that each population group should endeavour to stick as close together as possible, and should only border on one another where it was necessary.

"I now have to travel 50 kms if I want to visit someone," he said. "It is the total isolation from other Whites that I find unacceptable. I can tolerate Black neighbours on one or two sides, but not on all."

Mr Thirion went on to say that he did not foresee "trouble" if the Black farmers in the area kept their numbers on each farm to a minimum and did not bring all their relatives with them.

He was dissatisfied that his Black neighbours were not the owners, but relatives and tenants of the real owners. He said that he had only met one of his Black neighbours who was in fact the owner of a farm.

UNFURNISHED

In most of the cases, the farmhouses stood empty and

unfurnished although they were bought some eight months ago or more.

Black owners were therefore not meeting the requirements of the priority resettlement scheme. They were absentee owners.

Mr Thirion is a farmer who knows his business however. He showed us two young bulls in excellent condition and the condition of his farm, despite the virtual total absence of grazing, was shipshape.

He had piles of feed stacked near the barn, and had already done a little business.

"The scheme itself is good and the manner in which I have been assisted is satisfactory," he commented.

"I would never have been able to own land if it were not for this scheme. There are still many other young Whites like myself who will take the opportunity. But more controls are needed to ensure that new settlers stick to the requirements laid down in the scheme."

Mr Thirion read extracts from the deed of transfer he had signed, pointing out the conditions that the buyer must be a fulltime farmer, occupy the farm every day, and be a member of the Commando. He fulfilled all these, but found it unjust that his Black neighbours did not, and that no action was being taken against them.

He mentioned some of the farms surrounding his one by one — Elandsfontein where the owner — a Mr Javara — visits his farm once a month, the farm Mooiplaas where there were not 139 cattle as there was supposed to be in terms of that particular deed of sale, and two farms owned by the Katutura brothers, also absentee owners.

Mr Thirion said that many Bushmen had left the surrounding Herero-owned farms and came to him looking for work and food since they had become unemployed.

"The Hereros don't pay the

Bushmen. I have now six families working for me instead of the two I need," he told newsmen.

The next farm we visited was Balalika, close to Mr Thirion's Toeving.

This was the only Herero-owned farm that we had come across either physically or by hearsay, that had its owner living on the farm.

Mr Daniel Kandukuzumba, aged 52 (which is over-age by two years in terms of the stipulations of the priority scheme) showed us his deed of sale.

He had bought the 6 000 ha farm for R78 000 on December last year with a deposit of 90 cattle and 100 goats and the balance presumably in cash.

Mr Kandukuzumba, previously from Okakarara had bought the farm from a Mr D J van Rijn and brought with him 10 people from Okakarara. There were six adult men amongst these, and the rest were wives and children.

Mr Kandukuzumba came walking to the house from the kraal, dressed in overalls. He had been doing some repair work.

The house was in a poor condition but it seemed that he had bought it in that state.

Mr Kandukuzumba said he liked it on his new farm but complained about the house. Two Herero women were sitting around a fire outside.

He told us he was joining the Commando at Otjiwarongo in October for an initial training course.

There were also two Herero soldiers on the farm, visiting at the time.

On our way to Balalike, we had passed Mooiplaas also purchased by a Herero. As in the case of Norma, the house was empty and the farm deserted except for a Bushman family living in an outbuilding at the gate.

It would seem that the White Administration has a

point when it protests as it has been for months, that Black owners are not coming up to standard, on average.

HISTORICAL REASONS

There are, of course, historical reasons for this. Black farmers have not had the benefit of agricultural training in scientific methods, and this gap would have to be filled if agriculture is to be developed effectively by new Black farmers entering the commercial sector.

White farmers are showing themselves to be tolerant of Black neighbours, and the various farming associations would even accommodate enrolment by people not of their own kind, even if by association rather than direct inclusion at this stage.

BY THE RULES

But the game has got to be played by the rules, according to general opinion, and if rules are being bypassed for the sake of apparent political ex-

pediency, nothing positive can result.

Agricultural land in SWA is scarce under the given ecological factors, and in Outjo things are at their worst.

Under the present system of multiplicity of authorities representing different population groups, the Second-Tier authorities have to put their shoulder to the wheel and assist their farmers, no matter where they are settled, with the technical expertise required.

The priority resettlement scheme is, in any case, a temporary measure within the war situation, and will inevitably make way for a permanent land settlement policy on a national scale.

In the meantime, the least that can be expected is generating honest farming endeavours by all people interested in farming as a profession and not using land settlement as a political instrument — that is the one serious mistake of the past which should not be repeated.

TRUST BANK ANNOUNCES NEW SUBSIDIARY IN SWA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE TRUST BANK announced this morning that it has decided to set up a full subsidiary bank in SWA, following in the footsteps of most other banks in SV'A.

Trust Bank was set up nearly 30 years ago by Dr Jan S Marais and was recently taken over by the Sanlam group. The present South African Chairman is Dr Fred du Plessis.

General Manager for the bank's special projects, Mr T L Vermaak, said "the fact that SWA has its own tax authority as well as Registrar of Companies and Secretary of Finance were important considerations in this decision.

"As differences may in future appear in regard to taxation and the application of the Banking Act in the Republic and SWA, a separate company is better placed to adapt to such changes. This must be viewed against the background that SWA will increasingly administer such matters on its own.

"Depositors and savers will be afforded the opportunity to transfer their desoposits without

any cost to the Trust Bank of SWA, or to retain it with the Trust Bank of Africa," Mr Vermaak said.

The same will apply to new deposits.

Mr Vermaak pointed out furthermore that cheque account and finance clients will be notified individually of the transfer of their existing accounts to the Trust Bank of SWA.

It is understood that one of the first tasks that will be tackled by the Regional Manager of the bank in SWA is to improve the bank's image among local German and English-speakers.

The local bank's clientele is largely Afrikaans-orientated while the bank itself has concentrated almost exclusively in marketing itself through the Afrikaans media.

Significantly, a dinner was held last night for the bank's co-Managing Director, Mr D

Swanepoel and his wife, who are presently touring SWA. They have visited both the north and the west of the country. Mr Swanepoel did not refer in his speech to the bank's new status.

The dinner was attended by numerous leaders in both the private and public sectors.

Mr Swanepoel complimented the country on the friendliness that he had met everywhere.

Turning to the SA Budget which was presented last week, he said that in his view it was neutral, it allowed for harmony between fiscal and monetary policies and it reflected that SA had moved into a downward phase of the economy.

Mr Swanepoel urged that everything possible be done to consolidate the economy during the downward phase so that it is able to benefit to the full from the next upward phase. This included keeping inflation in check.

Mr Swanepoel forecast that interest rates would play an important role in the economy during the next year or two and hinted that they would remain on the high side.

NEW FINDS PRECIPITATE 'COAL RUSH'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by David Pieters: "The Coal Rush is On!"]

[Text]

INDICATIONS are strong that another coalfield has been discovered in SWA, 170 kms north-east of Windhoek near Hochfeld and that the search for coal in SWA has turned into a "rush."

While CDM continues to explore its vast concessions in the country's south-east around the Nossob River where a coalfield with estimated drilled reserves of some three billion tons has so far been identified, another Anglo American associate, B & O Mineral Exploration, has reportedly struck coal on five adjoining farms in the south-eastern corner of the Otjiwarongo district bordering Hereroland West.

Applications to have their respective concession areas further extended were filed both by CDM and B & O at the Mining Commissioner's offices in Windhoek last week.

While several concession-holders are engaged in opposition in at least three separate regions for SWA's coal, exploration has intensified and corporate involvement become increasingly complicated since it became known last year that CDM was in the process of quantifying the Territory's first major coalfield in the south-east near Aranos.

The mining authorities have meanwhile begun to apply the brakes for smaller concessionaires by trebling grant fees and other statutory financial commitments on exploration in an effort to ward off "undue speculation" amidst the flood of concessions granted and applied for since the beginning of this year.

An official in the Mining Commissioner's office in Windhoek informed the Advertiser last week that there has been roughly a 50 percent increase in applications for concessions during the first eight months of this year, mainly in the south and south-east of the country.

It is generally acknowledged that exploration in the south-east is aimed at coal, for it has been established that SWA harbours vast reserves of high grade coal in that area.

REWARDS

The search for coal subsequently spread to other parts of the country since CDM's initial successes late last year, and the concession grants taken out in the new area

slightly east of the halfway mark between Okahandja and Otjiwarongo since April this year have met with their first rewards.

CDM's application for two further grants just south of the Nossob and east of Botswana converging some 24 000 sq kms will bring to a total its concession area for coal to approximately 16 500 sq kms stretching all the way to the northern boundary of Aminuis.

B & O, which is active in its concession straddling 22 degrees south between 17 and 18 degrees east, has now applied for another 600 sq kms in Hereroland West to add to its approximately 1 200 sq kms already under exploration.

The region is known for its superficial manganese deposits and of the several dormant mines, one at Otjozundu is active.

LATEST FIND

The latest coal find by B & O is immediately south of 22 degrees south almost in the centre of its concession.

The depth at which the coal was struck as well as its quality has not been disclosed, nor has the find been officially confirmed by B & O.

If the reported discovery of coal on "at least five" adjacent

farms Okamutenja, Okatuogo, Okatjise, Hindbrechts and Okamandumba are true, then it is clear at any rate that another coalfield--SWA's second has been identified.

B & O is not alone in the search for coal in the area covering the north-eastern corner of Okahandja district, south-eastern corner of Otjiwarongo district and south-western corner of Hereroland West, however, although it seems to have been rewarded first.

Two closely-associated domestic companies, Von Francois Mining and SWA Manganese, apparently followed B & O's cue when it took out a concession near Hochfeld in April, by also applying for grants bordering on the former's area in May and June.

SURROUNDED

Last month, another exploration company, which has on its directorship principals of established mining interests in SWA also entered the fray and applied for several concession grants also adjacent to B & O, now almost surrounded entirely on the east and west flanks of its concession area.

A little distance to the south-east near Otjozundu, SWA Manganese's concession on which it is operating probably SWA's largest manganese mine, is similarly flanked by another string of concessions all belonging to one interest of unknown significance at this stage.

It is noteworthy that SWA

Manganese is also locked in competition over coal on the banks of the Nossob River, where its strategically-placed concession is almost entirely surrounded by CDM.

The mining authorities' damper on the rush for concessions which it announced in July with retrospective effect from April this year, is largely directed at the search for coal, both in terms of its timing and in respect of the targets that recent grant applications have set themselves.

This has been partly confirmed by a spokesman in the Mining Commissioner's office in discussion with the Windhoek Advertiser last week.

SIGNIFICANT

The latest indications of coal deposits near Hochfeld are regarded by mining sources as being of considerable economic significance because of their closer location of existing infrastructure than the Nossob field.

BRIEFS

SWAPO GUERRILLAS SHOT--Windhoek--Security Forces had shot and killed 18 armed Swapo insurgents in northern SWA in the past fortnight, Defence Headquarters has announced in Windhoek. All but one of the insurgents had been shot in a number of skirmishes south of Beacon 22 and Beacon 23 in Owambo. During the period under review, four members of the Security Forces were killed. Their names were released by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria. "Swapo terrorists were also responsible for one sabotage incident and the murder of an unidentified Owambo", the statement said. Another Owambo civilian died instantly when the vehicle in which he was travelling triggered a landmine near Eenhana. Ten civilians were injured in the landmine explosion and were admitted to a military hospital. Last Wednesday, a group of Swapo terrorists blew up telephone poles near Mahenene. "On the same day they murdered an unidentified Owambo civilian near Omaheva" the statement said. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 21 Aug 81 p 4]

NATIONAL AIRLINE FOR SWA--Windhoek--The Administrator General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough, has announced the appointment of a committee to implement the transfer of functions from the South African Department of Transport to the Territory. The committee's task would include the establishment of a national airline for SWA. In a statement issued in Windhoek, Mr Hough said the appointment of the committee arose from recommendations in the Welgemoed report on transport affairs in SWA. The implementation committee would be chaired by Mr P J Welgemoed, a former Professor of Transport Economics at RAU, who was nominated to Parliament at the beginning of the current session. Mr Hough said the committee's programme would comprise two phases. The first would entail the transfer of legislation on transport affairs from South Africa to the Administrator General. At the same time, the committee would take the necessary steps to establish a national airline for SWA. In the second phase, arrangements would be made in consultation with SA Airways to extend flights of the SWA national airline to South Africa. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/392

INTIMIDATION OF IGBO PEOPLE DEMANDS

Igbos Ask Protection

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 6 Aug 81 p 16

[Article by Joe Onovo]

[Text] Igbos living at Apiapum in Obubra Local Government Area, Cross River State, have appealed to the three Governors of Cross River, Anambra and Imo States respectively, for protection of their lives and property.

The appeal was contained in a strongly-worded petition addressed to the three governors on behalf of Messrs Raymond Okafor, S. I. Ahanonu and Osy Onwuche by Barrister Kanu B. Okpaleke, an Abakaliki based lawyer.

According to the petitioners, more than 200 Igbos of Anambra and Imo origin resident at Apiapum consist mostly of traders, drivers, mechanics and have been there for many years.

On April 19, 1981, according to reports, there was a minor disagreement involving some boys in Apiapum market, one of whom was an Igbo, and the other Mbembe--the tribe which owns the Apiapum town.

The fight exploded into a riot in which Igbos were hunted down all over the town and assaulted.

Their homes were allegedly invaded by gangs of Mbembe youths who either looted or destroyed their property.

Many of the Igbos were seriously wounded during the rampage and had to pass the night in the bushes.

They regretted that "inspite of several appeals to the police headquarters at Obubra, no policemen came to the scene until 9 O'clock the following morning."

Ten days later, the clan head of Mbembe, summoned a peace meeting of both parties, including the secretary to the Obubra Local Government Council and the legislator representing the area in the Cross River State House of Assembly.

It was agreed at the meeting that all property and money seized from the Igbos should be recovered and deposited with the clan head who should return same to the owners.

According to the petitioners, it was also agreed that a committee comprising five members each be appointed from the two sides to investigate and submit a report to the Obubra Local Government Council on the loss of property sustained by the Igbos.

The petitioners regretted that since the peace meeting nothing practically had been done to alleviate the sufferings of the victims of the rampage.

Although they have furnished the police with the names of some of their assailants no action seemed to have been taken by them, the petitioners added.

'DAILY STAR' Comment

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Front Page Comment": "Stop Intimidating the Igbos"]

[Text]

THE recent statements by Senator Uba Ahmed during an NTV Enugu Press Conference, were a bolt of mischief and arrogance to say the least. His utterances were not only inciting and inflammatory but a display of self-conceited pedagogy and temerity.

UBAH Ahmed used the NTV programme to threaten and warn the Igbos that the break-up of the NPN/NPP accord, their security is once more balancing on a keg of gun powder which, he predicted, could blow up to their corporate liquidation, anytime some interests so decide.

HIS comparing the break-up of the accord to the break-up of the NPC/NCNC alliance (in the First Republic) which he alleged was responsible for the pogrom against the Igbos in the mid-sixties, is most unfortunate and uninformed. Yet Ahmed has said something curious and new. He had also wrongly inferred that the Igbos are no longer safe because their security was anchored in the defunct NPN/NPP accord.

UBAH Ahmed erred in his premise, and per-

ALL said however, we find it provocative of anybody to come all the way from Lagos to threaten the Igbos with anathema, simply because

a political party decided to determine its own destiny.

ONE wonders what Ubah Ahmed meant to achieve by invoking the incubus of civil war and mass persecution of the Igbos. All efforts have been to destroy the sordid memory of the morbid past, in the interest of brotherliness and national continuity, and for a Senator to strive revive such old wounds is not only frightening but devilish.

THE intimidating statements coming from an NPN member of Senator Ahmed's status, cannot be dismissed as irrelevant, and the Igbos call on the NPN to bridle the tongues and control the Machiavellian consternation and ethnic jingoism of its political outriders.

BALANCED against an earlier statement credited to the Minister of Industries, Mallam Adamu Ciroma, also of the NPN, that non-indigenes should not hold sensitive posts in the Borno State government, we begin to wonder whether stateism and ethnic chauvinism are part of the ideologies of the National Party of Nigeria.

DAILY STAR warns that unguarded and inflammatory statements can serve no useful purpose and may only create sectional bitterness that will jeopardize the unity and stability of Nigeria. We also call on the NPN to refrain from the belligerent complexes that tend to pose it against the rest of the nation.

SENATOR Ubah Ahmed's Press Conference has made many people — the Igbos in particular — uncomfortable and we wonder that the President and our law enforcement agencies should allow people to say things that bother on sedition and still get away with them.

CSO: 4700/394

MANPOWER SHORTAGE SAID HINDERING FOURTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 32

[Text] The implementation of large number of projects envisaged in the Fourth National Development Plan may meet with difficulties like its predecessors because of the shortage of manpower to execute them.

In a recent manpower study carried out in the country by the Ministry of National Planning, the rate of manpower shortage now ranges between 30 per cent and 50 per cent in respect of a large number of senior and intermediate level categories of manpower.

According to Dr. Udo Udo Aka, the Director General of Centre for Management Development (CMD) the situation may even be made worst if the States now planning to build higher institutions go ahead to build them because they would definitely increase the number of the needed manpower in the country.

The manpower requirement in the Fourth National Plan based on the present strength of establishment position in both the public and private sectors indicates that the nation will require, on the average, two additional people out of every three people now on the important occupations.

The manpower requirements during this period, that is 1981-1985, in some specific occupations showed that about 352 additional statisticians would be needed to the present workforce of 380. For the system Analysts and Programmers 272 would be needed to supplement the present number of 376.

Also about 403 architects would be needed to supplement the present number of about 412, for Estate Supervisors and Valuers 122 more are required to supplement the present number of 247.

The others are: Civil and Structural Engineers, 9617 more needed to the present 8069; Electric and Electronics 930 needed more to the present 1567, and Marine Engineers, 122 more are needed to join the present force of 371.

It has also been estimated that 6,000 Executive and about 700 Administration officers are needed for the implementation of projects in the country during this plan period.

CSO: 4700/394

CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED AGAINST ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ILLEGAL immigrants and those who have overstayed their entry term will soon be flushed out of the country.

The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr. G. A. Nwanze, yesterday told the House of Representatives Committee on Internal Affairs that the action would be taken as soon as the Government White Paper on the Kano religious disturbances was released.

"The issue of illegal immigrants is of much concern to the ministry, like the Kano religious disturbances, and that was why the present administration has decided through the White Paper to flush them out."

According to him, this decision would ensure strict compliance with the immigration law in future.

The raid on illegal immigrants had been suspended because of the repercussion on Nigerian nationals in other neighbouring countries.

In his own contribution, the Director of Immigration Services in the ministry, Mr. L. Sambo, said that lack of accommodation, insufficient manpower and inadequate communication facilities were the main problems facing the ministry.

He said the problems were inherited, adding that immigration officials could only maintain a skeleton "traffic index card" to

monitor the movement of immigrants who had addresses with the ministry.

Mr. Sambo pointed out that those without fixed addresses often disappeared when they entered the country which made it difficult for the ministry to locate their whereabouts.

He maintained that it was through constant raid by the law enforcement agents that those illegal immigrants could be brought to book.

On the Nigerian/Cameroun border clash, Mr. Nwanze said although a treaty was signed in 1974 between the two countries it was not ratified.

CSO: 4700/394

PROBLEMS REPORTED AMONG NATIONAL YOUTH CORPSMEN

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 9 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Basil Okafor]

[Text]

MORE than one week after they are supposed to have reported at their various orientation camps, hundreds of National Youth Service Corpsmen are yet to do so. And late comers are supposed to be punished by having their periods of service extended.

When the SUNDAY TIMES called at the NYSC Secretariat in Surulere, Lagos, corpsmen were seen gathered in various groups, complaining about various problems.

While many of the students complained that they wanted their postings changed, others claimed they had not got their deployment letters. And yet others cannot collect their transport allowances.

A graduate of the University of Lagos said he wished to be posted to one of the northern states to be able to see more of the country.

According to him, he was not even given transport allowance with which he could travel to Anambra State where he was erroneously posted to, because this is his state of origin.

One other graduate, Mr. Kalio, from the Rivers State who said he had all his education in the western states saw no reason why he should be posted to Ogun State instead of any of the northern states.

Mr. Namkufong from Bauchi State said he had been in Lagos for four days just waiting for his deployment letter, and has exhausted all his money in the

process. And Mrs. Agunwa complained bitterly that she had waited for days to get her wrong posting corrected. She said that contrary to what they were told earlier, she had been posted away from her state of origin and this should not have applied to a married woman.

"There is no guidance of any sort here. You just come in and move about like a sheep. When you finally get a form and fill it, you fight your way once more to submit it. I really suggest a decentralisation of operations here."

At the director's office he was said by an official to have travelled out. And at the assistant director's office where a huge crowd of the graduates had been locked out, all attempts made by the SUNDAY TIMES to reach him for comments failed.

"You can't see him!" boomed a lady.

DECREASE NOTED IN AGRICULTURAL LOANS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES IN English 10 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Roseline Umesil]

[Text]

IN spite of the increase from 6 to 8 per cent in the proportion of their loans which banks should give to agriculture, lending under the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme declined in 1980.

According to the scheme's report for the year, total lending amounted to N30.9 million — down 8.0 per cent from the 1979 total.

Of a total of 2,221 applications for loans received in 1980, only 945 or 42.5 per cent were approved. This compares with a total of 1,105 loans approved in 1979.

As in the previous years of the scheme, lending for livestock production accounted for a large portion of the total. This sector in 1980 took N21.1 million or 68.1 per cent of the loans, with the bulk going to poultry production which alone accounted for N19.5 million or 63.1 per cent of all loans granted.

Loans for food crop production amounted to N5.2 million or 16.7 per cent of the total. Mixed farming accounted for N2.7 million while other

crops accounted for N1.9 million. The report attributed the decline in lending to various factors.

First was the fact that government restricted importation of maize, a feed constituent for poultry in 1979. Although the restriction was lifted later that year, the effect filtered in 1980, the report argued.

Also, the government had liberalised importation of frozen chicken and this caused a lot of losses to local poultry farmers who consequently could not meet their commitments to the banks.

The banks, therefore were cautious about lending for poultry production in 1980, the report concluded.

Secondly, there were reports that maize and rice growers around Bauchi and Borno States had difficulties selling their products, resulting in repayment problems, and caution on the part of the banks in committing more funds.

In this connection, the report suggested that the Grains Board should be better organised to

enable it buy up all that farmers are able to produce.

The third factor, according to the report, was the delay in the long-expected review of the guarantee scheme. Prospective borrowers might have held back in the hope of better credit terms after the review, it suggested.

Difficulties in obtaining certificates of occupancy in line with the Land Use Act, also prevented farmers from obtaining loans, while the agricultural loans schemes of various state governments appear to have been more attractive to farmers, particularly the small ones.

Most important of all however was the problem posed by increasing incidents of defaults among borrowers, which tended to discourage banks from lending to new borrowers. Loans under the scheme are guaranteed by the Central Bank up to 75 per cent only of any amount in default, subject to a maximum of N50,000 or N1.0 million respectively in the case of loans to individuals or co-operative societies and corporate bodies.

GOVERNMENTS PROVIDE FOOD, SEED FOR DISTRIBUTION

Rice for Kaduna

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Sani Ahmadu Gaya]

[Text] THE Kaduna Distribution Agency will soon receive 3,000 tonnes of rice out of a total of 10,000 tonnes it ordered under the open general license.

The order for the rice was made about six months ago and it is expected to start arriving in Kaduna by next week.

The Managing Director, of Amigo (Nig) Enterprises Ltd., Lagos one of the three companies responsible for the importation, told the Sunday New Nigeria in Kaduna that an allocation of 3,000 tons had already arrived at the Lagos ports.

Mr. Ejembi said that arran-

gement for the transportation of the consignment to Kaduna had been completed, and that delivery would start next week if the Agency paid his company what they agreed upon.

He, however, expressed fear that any delay by the Agency to act according to the contract agreement may lead to losing some quantity of the rice to thieves at the Lagos ports.

Investigations revealed that the Kaduna State Distribution Agency has received little or no supply of rice since February, when the last consignment of the commodity was distributed to educational institutions, like the Ahmadu Bello University

Zaria, after the rice riot there.

Until recently, the Sunday New Nigerian gathered, the Agency has been supplying sugar, milk and other consumer items to people, in preparation for the Ramadan Fast.

It was further gathered that some officials of the Agency, including the Chairman, have just returned from an overseas tour in connection with rice importation.

The Chairman, Alhaji Balaram Ibrahim, was not available for comments.

The 10,000 tonnes of rice to be imported will cost about 8 million Naira.

Bauchi Rice Distribution

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 p 27

[Text] The Bauchi State Government is planning to import 300,000 bags of rice and sell at subsidised rate to the people of the state, this year.

The first consignment of 200,000 is expected to arrive in the state soon.

Announcing this in Bauchi recently while speaking to the New Nigerian, the state Commissioner for Rural Development and Co-operatives, Alhaji Daudu Abubakar, said his ministry had worked out effective methods of distribution.

The methods, he said, included allocation to all the ministries and educational institutions.

Other methods, according to the commissioner, included allocations in all the 43 local governments in the state, based on 75 per cent population and 25 per cent on equality.

Bauchi Peanut, Cotton Seeds

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Aug 81 p 17

[Text]

IN a bid to revitalise the production of groundnut in Bauchi State, the government, has this year distributed 900 tonnes of groundnut seeds to all towns and villages in the state.

The state Commissioner for Agriculture and Produce Inspection, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa, who is also the Deputy Governor in an exclusive interview with the New Nigerian recalled that the decline in groundnut production engaged the attention of the agricultural commissioners of 10 northern states last year.

He said in 1980, the government distributed disease free groundnut

seeds to farmers in addition to other inputs necessary for successful groundnut production.

He said, the move yielded results, as, the drought notwithstanding, the government was able to purchase groundnut worth 63,000 Naira for the Nigerian Groundnut Board as well as another consignment worth 40,000 Naira for the same board.

On cotton production, Alhaji Adamu Tafawa Balewa said, 4,000 tonnes of cotton seeds had already been distributed to all towns and villages in the state. He said chemicals such as Aldrez T, Fernasan D, Ruradan and Primer had similarly been distributed.

CSO: 4700/389

RURAL BOARD ELECTRIFIES 21 TOWNS IN KADUNA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Aug 81 p 17

[Text] KADUNA State Rural Electrification Board (REB) in the current development plan period, will supply of electricity to 21 towns in the state.

This was announced by the Chairman of the board, Alhaji Mu'azu Kankara, in an interview with an official of the state Ministry of Information in Kaduna.

The chairman revealed that the 1975/1980 development plan period, provided for the electrification of 15 towns, out of which the board had completed 13 despite unforeseen problems and escalating prices of equipment.

The mass rural electrification programme was important to any government, especially the Kaduna State Government, where there are several rural areas with over 5,000 inhabitants each, he added.

Commenting on major rural areas, of the state, the chairman said, the board was committed to 100 per cent reticulation of electricity to such towns and satellite villages. The board had been trying to spread evenly supply of electricity throughout the state, he added.

He pointed out that the REB plan to electrify 31 towns would require 33 KV ring main circuit and about 35 million Naira. Most of these towns would be supplied from the national grid and two stations.

The REB stations are currently functioning for 24 hours but arrangements were underway to recruit more staff for 24-hour service at Saminaka, Kachia, Birnin-Gwari, Mani, Ikara, Makarfi and Soba. Alhaji Mu'azu added.

Enumerating REB's problems, the chairman said some of the worst problems were poor performance by major contractors and the limited fund allocation by the state government, scarcity of spare-parts and shortage of diesel fuel were also constraints, he said.

On staffing, the chairman further said that the board had about 400 technical staff, a mechanical workshop and a fleet of vehicles, which facilitated training the technical staff.

The REB he said had bought a staff bus running between the headquarters and certain parts of the town at nominal charges. Plans were underway to acquire low-cost houses from the state housing authority for its intermediate and junior workers, he added.

CSO: 4700/389

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Aug 81 p 17

[Article by Abdulhamid Babatunde]

[Text]

A 76 million Naira contract for the construction of the irrigation and drainage system of the first phase of the Hadejia Valley Project has been awarded.

The contract was awarded to B. E. C. Freres Nigerian Limited at a ceremony at the headquarters of the Hadejia Jama'are River Basin Development Authority.

When completed the irrigation scheme will cover an area of 12,500 hectares or about 30,000 acres.

In an address on the occasion the chairman of the caretaker committee of the authority, Ambassador Bawa Bulkachuwa remarked that investigations of the potentials of the area which began twenty years ago had now confirmed that there was up to one million acres of fertile land which had been only partially cultivated.

He added that if put under irrigation with adequate water supply and even flooding production of crops and live-

stock would be significantly increased apart from bright prospects for the establishment of agro-allied industries for tomato, sugar and rice processing.

Ambassador Bawa Bulkachuwa pointed out that the country would be saving up to 25 million Naira in foreign exchange on imported food if the Hadejia Valley Project was executed as recommended.

He appealed to farmers in the project area to co-operate with the construction firm and also thanked the Federal Government for approving the project and making funds available.

Ambassador Bawa Bulkachuwa signed the contract on behalf of the federal Government while Chief Alex Duduyemi, signed on behalf of the construction firm at the ceremony which was witnessed by the Presidential Special Assistant for Kano State, Alhaji Lawal Kaita and a representative of the Minister for Water Resources Alhaji S. A. Olatunde.

CSO: 4700/389

DOWNPOUR REPORTED SETTING BACK PROGRESS OF DAM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Aug 81 pp 1, 13

[Article by Mohammed Bomo]

[Text]

THE torrential rainfall which devastated many houses in Malumfashi two weeks ago has set back the progress of the eight-million Naira dam by about 20 per cent.

A New Nigerian investigation revealed that before the rain swept away the spillway,

construction work on the entire dam had reached 90-95 per cent completion and the people of Malumfashi could have decent water supply by December this year.

However, engineers at the site are saying that because of the damage, work progress has gone down to 70-75 per cent.

The spillway of the dam which had been completed several months ago was washed away by flood leaving deep gorges. The spillway is an architectural design attached to the dam which expels unwanted water when the dam is full.

Engineers at the site informed the New Nigerian that even though final details of the damage had not been worked out, about 350,000 Naira would be required to reconstruct the spillway on a much higher level.

At the site of the dam, the entire area looked desolated because there was no water, only endless open space. The run-off water that terrorised the people in the town found its way into the dam about

five kilometres away and swept along the water already dammed.

An official commented that it was a good thing the incident occurred at this time, "because if it had occurred after the dam would have been commissioned, the inhabitants of Malumfashi would experience acute shortage of water."

The dam is designed to provide more than one million litres of water daily to Malumfashi town in the first phase of the project. In the second and third phases of the project, Kankara and Musawa would be provided with water from the dam.

However, people in the town were very skeptical about the durability of the spillway. Some of them who commented on the incident attributed the collapse of the spillway to the weak foundation which they claimed was not sturdy enough to resist powerful water gushes.

The contract for the dam which includes the construction of the main dam, spillway, access roads, treatment and storage facilities was awarded in 1979 but actual

construction work did not start until last year. No reason was adduced for this. Much energy and anxiety have been shown over the project especially by former governor, Alhaji A. Balarabe Musa who visited the site several times.

The rainfall which wrought havoc on Mahumfashi lasted for only five hours. The Secretary to the Mahumfashi Local Government, Malam Kabir Garba, said 6.63 inches of rainfall was recorded.

However, the Resident Engineer for Mahumfashi, Mr. P. Ravindra Nataan, said by their own estimates, about 8 inches of rain fell on the town. He was of the opinion that if the rainfall was spread over a period of time, it would not have caused any havoc.

At the last count, 1,000 houses have either been destroyed or damaged by the rainfall and as much families were displaced. Many mud houses especially resplendent in their traditional architectural designs crumbled like a pack of cards. However, people have started reconstructing their houses and clearing debris.

Many inhabitants of Mahumfashi

said they had seen nothing like it in their life time.

Malam Kabir Garba, the Local Government secretary, said two minor floods had occurred about seven years ago but nothing of this magnitude had ever happened.

The Local Government secretary said so far, 600 persons have been identified as those seriously affected by the rainfall and were therefore in dire need of relief.

Malam Kabir said the distribution of relief materials to the victims was in progress. In fact the New Nigerian witnessed one such exercise in progress. He said the local government had provided relief materials as an interim measure.

He said 100 bags of guinea corn, 40 bags of maize and 71 bags of rice were being distributed to the victims, adding that the state government had been requested to allow the local government to spend 40,000 Naira more to buy relief materials.

Malam Kabir announced that an appeal fund would be launched to ease the victims' plight.

Mahumfashi has already been declared a disaster area by the Kaduna State Government.

BRIEFS

PROBE OF RICE DIVERSION--Oyo State House of Assembly has started investigations into allegations that a member of the state House of Assembly, Mr. Adedeji Adegun, diverted 400 bags of rice meant for the people of his constituency to his personal use. The investigations are being conducted by the House Committee on Protocol in conjunction with the Committee on Human Rights and Public Petition. Calling for the investigations during a motion for adjournment, the Chief Whip, Chief Akinlabi Kuponiyi, said that the matter had been in the news and therefore it was necessary that the issue be investigated to get at the truth. Last week, some members of the public who claimed to have come from Mr. Adegun's constituency (Ibadan South West 1) came to the House to protest against the alleged diversion. They also alleged that Mr. Adegun collected a sum of 1,200 Naira from women in the constituency for bags of rice which was not refunded. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 p 7]

GONGOLA GRAIN PROJECT--A total of 44,340 bags of assorted grains are now ready for sale to the public in Gongola State. A bag of guineacorn will be sold at 20 Naira, while a bag of paddy rice will cost 30 Naira. The Commissioner for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Alhaji Abubakar Mutum Biyu, said in Yola that the assorted grains were stored by the state government under its Strategic Grain Reserves Programme during the 1977 and 1978 harvesting seasons. The programme, Alhaji Abubakar explained, was meant to stabilise prices of foodstuffs in the market especially against disasters like drought, flood or fire outbreaks. The commissioner stated that the government had expended about 1,478,060 Naira on the purchase of the assorted grains which would now serve as a buffer stock to stabilise the price of the commodity in the market. He announced that the government has approved another sum of one million Naira to purchase grains from farmers during the next season to restock the grain reserves in various parts of the state. The commissioner stressed, "It is hoped that our willingness to purchase surplus grains from our farmers will be a strong incentive to increase their holdings and thus in the end contribute in no small way to the success of the Green Revolution in the state." On the goal or equitable distribution of the assorted grains now ready for sale, he stated that the ministry was up to the task and assured that the grains would reach the prospective consumers despite the activities of some unscrupulous elements who are out to create artificial scarcity. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Aug 81 p 27]

APPROPRIATION FOR RICE PRODUCTION--The Federal Government has set aside N103 million to boost rice production in the country this year, the Federal Minister of

State in the Ministry of Agriculture, Chief Olu Awotesu, has said in Lagos. Inaugurating the Oyo State Committee on Green REvolution, the minister disclosed that last year, N1.2 million was released by the Federal Government to Oyo State for land-clearing. Chief Awotesu also said that N1 million was given for cocoa rehabilitation and the national accelerated food production project in the state. He said that the Federal Government would continue to do its best by providing essential inputs, necessary infrastructures and incentives to make investment in agriculture attractive and profitable. Speaking at the occasion, the Special Assistant to the President in Oyo State, Dr Saka Bakogun, disclosed that the Federal Government was planning to review the agricultural credit guarantee scheme with a view to making more funds available to small-scale farmers. He added that emphasis would be placed on modern techniques of farming, storage, distribution and processing. Dr Balogun said that the present administration would not "just feed the nation but also have lots for export." [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 7 Aug 81 p 10]

SERIOUS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS--Nigeria now faces a bleak future because of its financial problems. To this end, the President of the Republic of Nigeria has alerted the Governors of the States in the Federation to re-order their priorities. This was disclosed by the Governors of Kano, Abubakar Rimi, Borno, Alhaji Mohammed Goni and Ogun State, Bisi Onabanjo at a crowded Press conference at the Enugu Airport on Sunday shortly after their arrival for a visit to Anambra State. The Governors explained that it was due to the deteriorating financial position of the country that they have come to Anambra State to discuss the best approach of solving this problem with their Anambra counterpart, Chief Jim Ifeanyichukwu Nwobodo. They pointed that the bulk of Nigeria's economy was dependent on oil which no more yields the required dividends. According to them, this short-fall is traceable to the fact that so many countries of the world who bought Nigerian oil are [?now] producers. [Excerpt] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 11 Aug 81 pp 1, 3]

DISPUTE OVER LAND SEIZURE--The Ondo State Government has deplored the incursion by the Benin-Owena River Basin Authority into farmlands in various parts of the state without the consent and knowledge of the land owners. The Ondo State Commissioner for Lands and Housing, Professor S. A. Agboola who was speaking at Okitipupa yesterday described the situation as serious. The commissioner told the farmers in the area that the government had entered into some agreements with the authority on certain conditions to be fulfilled. He said one of such conditions was that the authority should obtain the permission of the state Ministry of Lands and Housing before entering into any land in any part of the State. Professor Agboola explained that communities which would require the authority's assistance in clearing should also channel their applications through his ministry. He said if those conditions were met, and there was full consultation with the communities in which the authority intended to work, the state government would co-operate with the authority as partners in progress. He advised the people to report to his ministry immediately any illegal entry into their lands. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Aug 81 p 23]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES--The Central Bank's holdings of foreign exchange assets decreased by N289.8 million in April to N5,265.5 million, according to the bank's statement of assets and liabilities for the month. After falling in January and

February, the Central Bank's holdings had increased by N407 million in March. The April position is a resumption of the declining trend, which seems likely to intensify in the succeeding months, because of the sharp drop in oil exports and an increase in imports. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/388

NEW, POSITIVE ARMY ROLE

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has pointed out that the Sierra Leone army not only continues to provide an all-embracing security umbrella for national freedom, but has increasingly come to identify itself with the collective aspirations of the people.

He was speaking at a colourful Passing-Out parade at the Moa Barracks in Dura on Friday and said that older members of the army who were privileged to allow the transformation of their institution from a simple frontier force to a fully combative army would recall those years of colonial tutelage when members of the force struggled to gain recognition and identify themselves with other members of the national community.

Dr Stevens added that the period intervening between those formative years and the present circumstances reflected a great improvement in the nation's relations with the force on whom the nation had come to rely basically for the protection of its freedom.

He told the new recruits that the tradition of military service which they had opted to follow was one that required dignity, a sense of purpose and achievement incorporating the dreams and aspirations of their fellow countrymen.

On an optimistic note he said that though the global economic trends were discouraging, there appeared to be on the horizon a ray of hope that in the not too distant future Sierra Leoneans would, as a team, overcome those obstacles that now seem to hinder progress.

This would be done by exploiting human and other resources to advantage.

The President assured the army that his government would continue to do all that was humanly possible to make the armed forces a source of pride.

He however reminded them that they owed a corresponding responsibility to this nation to justify the confidence and trust reposed in them by being loyal and fair in the service of the homeland.

"You must therefore ask first what you can do for your country even before you consider what your country can do for you", he added.

The President congratulated the new recruits and expressed the hope that as they go to join their various units they would consider themselves joining the ranks and their countrymen for the march into the future with courage, determination and hope.

Dr. Stevens also disclosed that with the completion of the Army Barracks at Lungi and Teko, government would soon embark on the construction of a similar one in Freetown.

Earlier on arrival at the Moa Barracks, the President was welcomed by the Force Commander, Brigadier J.S. Momoh.

Dr Stevens then inspected a parade of the new Pass-Outs and guard of honour.

One remarkable feature of the Passing-out parade was the thrilling performance by children of Army Officers which drew continuous applause from the President and other distinguished guests.

Later at the Native Administration Court Barri in Daru, President Stevens advised Paramount Chiefs, Parliamentarians and elders of the Kailahun District to concentrate on agriculture which he described as the only salvation for the nation.

The best system of education was that which was geared in the service of the people, he said.

President Stevens congratulated the people for maintaining Law and order in their area and promised that government would actively consider their requests.

He also urged them to maintain such law and order which he said was a pre-requisite for the forthcoming general elections.

The Chairman for that occasion was the Resident Minister, Eastern Province, Mr B.S. Massaquoi and the welcome address was read by Paramount Chief V.V. Kallon of Daru Chiefdom.

Later on his way to Freetown, President Stevens made a brief visit to the Nixon Memorial Hospital where he was taken on a conducted tour of various wards.

On arrival in Daru on Thursday, President Stevens visited the nursery and headquarters of the Daru Trading Company where he addressed its management and workers.

CSO: 4700/385

DECADE OF RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Stevens has sent a message of congratulations to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Hu Yao Bang to mark a decade of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Sierra Leone and China.

President Stevens said that Sierra Leone cherished the ardent hope that the existing bonds of friendship binding the two countries would continue to grow even stronger.

Meanwhile the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Abdulai Conteh has said that the government of Sierra Leone has nothing but satisfaction with the Chinese people.

Dr Conteh was speaking at a reception on Thursday evening to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Sierra Leone and China held at the Chinese Embassy, Wilberforce.

Since China took her rightful position at the United Nations, she has contributed greatly in searching for peace, the Minister declared.

He recalled the two visits of President Siaka Stevens to that country noting that those visits were a manifestation of the strength of relationship between the two countries.

He recommended the Chinese government for their immense contribution towards the development of this country particularly in the fields of Agriculture, Technology and Medicine.

Dr Conteh assured the Chinese people of Sierra Leone's co-operation at all times and hoped that the friendship between the countries would grow even stronger.

Earlier, the Chinese Ambassador Mr Tian Ping said, the aid his government gives to developing countries like Sierra Leone still has its limitations.

He hoped China would soon become richer and be able to do more for her friends.

He also recalled the recent visit of President Siaka Stevens to China which, he said, consolidated and strengthened the relationship between the two countries.

Mr Tian Ping warmly praised the hospitality and friendliness of the people of Sierra Leone.

Present at the reception were Cabinet Ministers, Diplomats, the Chairman of City Council and a cross section of the Freetown community.

CSO: 4700/385

DIRECT PHONE-LINK WITH LIBERIA REPORTED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Siaka Stevens and Liberia's Head of State Master Sergeant Samuel Doe yesterday became the first users of the new and direct telephone link up system operative between the two countries.

The new telecommunications system was formally commissioned at State House and Dr Stevens exchanged greetings directly by phone with Master Sergeant Doe.

Dr Stevens told the Liberian Head of State that the peoples of both countries under the aegis of the Mano River Union should congratulate themselves for this achievement in telecommunications.

In a statement during the ceremony, Dr Stevens said Sierra Leone and Liberia have finished the final phase of commitment to the telecommunications link in Africa.

The decision to embark on the project he said, was originally taken at the 1972 OAU Heads of State meeting. The Posts and Telecommunications Department started the work on the Sierra Leone side in 1977 and completed it in December last year.

The President said there were reasons to congratulate ourselves for what he described as "the very impressive achievement in the development of our infrastructure".

He thanked the engineers and all those who were involved in making the event another historic one.

The Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr P. P. Brima Kebbie who earlier spoke to his Liberian counterpart, Mr George Bowly, thanked President Stevens for inaugurating the link and hoped that very shortly, Sierra Leone would link up with the Republic of Guinea through the same process.

The ceremony was attended by Acting First Vice President C. A. Kamara-Taylor, Acting Second Vice President Dr. Sama Banya, Cabinet Ministers, the Secretary General of the Mano River Union, Dr Ernest Eastman Liberia's Deputy Minister of Justice, Captain Eugene Cooper, the Acting Deputy Minister of Revenue, Mrs Henrietta Koenig and other distinguished personalities.

SIERRA LEONE

FINAL SEISMIC STUDY TO FIND OFFSHORE OIL DUE SOON

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Aug 81 pp 1, 12

[Article by Lans Joe Sesay]

[Text] One of the world's most sophisticated geophysical exploration vessels--T. W. Nelson now in the North Sea, is due back in Freetown later this year for the third and probably "final" seismic work for oil in Sierra Leone's offshore waters.

Results of two previous seismic studies so far have been described as "encouraging and promising."

But actual drilling according to competent sources, has been delayed because Mobil Oil Corporation which is investing more than Le600 million on the entire project wants to achieve "very good" results.

The additional seismic work therefore, the sources further confirmed, is to develop more detailed information as to the positioning of the oil wells for drilling.

With the "black gold" already discovered just ten miles within Sierra Leone's territorial waters and where "abundant natural gas" has also been confirmed, Mobil is all set to throw in its most advanced technology.

All being well, T. W. Nelson will arrive towards the end of september and unlike the previous studies will spend at least two months carrying out the seismic work.

On the conclusion of what has already been described as "extensive programme", Mobil Oil Corporation which has majority shares will then commence offshore drilling operations.

"It is anticipated that actual drilling will commence during the second half of this year," said President Siaka Stevens in his Annual Presidential Address delivered to this nation on June 5.

Meanwhile, a new company--Offshore Services, has been formed by Sierra Leoneans to provide "logistics" and services to Mobil.

The expected oil bonanza will transform the economy with job opportunities for many Sierra Leoneans.

NEW FERRY TERMINAL TO OPEN NEXT MONTH

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Lans Joe Sesay]

[Text] The Le2m-plus Government wharf ferry terminal now nearing completion, is to be formally opened in September.

Shortly after the ceremony according to very reliable sources, Sierra Leone's three "OAU ferries" will go into commercial operation.

Added to the two existing slow ferries the launching of the Japanese ferries is expected to ease the volume of traffic from the east and cut by half, the 30-minute Targrin-Freetown trip.

And as the end of the September deadline approaches, the three specially-built ferries have already undergone major overhauling and servicing by two Japanese engineers recently in Freetown.

According to the Sierra Leone Ports Authority, when they go into operation, there will be a "slight" increase in fares.

The three ferries are part of a Le10m Japanese loan to this country.

Originally meant to ferry delegates to the 17th OAU summit in Freetown, the ferries which arrived just two weeks to the conference were hardly put into use due mainly to the non-completion of the Government Wharf terminal.

However since June 1980, they've been standing in the Sierra Leone river.

Warportman International who are managing the affairs of the ports, also confirmed that the ferries will be operational in September.

Apart from facilitating easier access to Freetown, the three additional ferries will also mean more agricultural produce from Bullom across the river to the capital city.

CSO: 4700/385

ADB OKAYS LOAN FOR OIL PALM PROJECT

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] A delegation led by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry has returned to Freetown after successfully negotiating a Le3.4 million loan with the African Development Bank (ADB) to finance the second phase development programme of the Gambia/Mattru Oil Palm Company over a five year period.

The loan will enable the Company to develop an additional 5,500 acres of land in the Project area for Oil Palm production as an expansion of the Outgrowers scheme as well as to improve the operating conditions of the Nuceus estate and the Mill.

The development programme will also include the construction of nine wells in some of the nearby villages and the construction of about 150 miles of feeder roads to farms and surrounding villages.

Other aspects to be financed by the Loan include Mill improvement and a farm development credit.

The Personnel to assist in the Mill operation is to be provided under Technical assistance while Extension Staff would be trained in operating the Nucleus and Outgrowers farms.

The objective of the development programme is to further increase Palm Oil Production with a view to reducing the importation of Vegetable Oil and thereby save foreign exchange through import substitution.

It will also enable the Gambia/Mattru Oil Palm Company to develop utilized but otherwise potentially productive farm lands in the Project area thereby reducing Urban Rural income disparity.

It is also expected that the development programme will improve the operating conditions of the Gambia/Mattru Oil Palm Company with a view to increasing its overall efficiency and profitability.

The Sierra Leone Government will contribute Le603,000 towards the cost of the Project which is expected to be implemented by October this year.

The delegation also took the opportunity to sign an 8.5 million U.S. dollars. soft loan to finance th second phase of the Northern area Project.

The loan agreement was signed by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Dr A. F. Joe Jackson, Leader of the delegation, in the presence of other members of the delegation, which included Mr James Sampha Koroma, Deputy Financial Secretary; Mr Francis Dumbuya Senior Agricultural Economist and the General Manager Gambia/Matru Oil Palm-Company, Mr S. M. Pessima.

CSO: 4700/385

BRIEFS

RUBBER PROJECT--Plans to establish a Lel4.10 million Rubber Development Project at Potoru in the Southern Province are now underway. This week, President Siaka Stevens was appraised of the plans by a representative group of financiers, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Commission of European Communities and the French Central Bank of Economic Cooperation. The President and the group discussed the present valuation of the Potoru estate, the financing of the project and the memorandum of Association of the proposed Sierra Leone Rubber Company. The project will include the extension of the existing plantation of 100 acres rubber to a further 250 acres of high yielding clones and the establishment of a factory which will process latex into rubber smoke sheet. The meeting was attended on the Sierra Leone side by the Acting Second Vice-President and Minister of Finance, Development and Economic Planning, Dr Sama Banya, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr A. F. Joe-Jackson, the Acting Development Secretary, Mr David Minnah, the Deputy Development Secretary, Mr P. J. Sheriff and the National Authorising Officer, Mr Len Turay. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 81 pp 1, 8]

LEBANESE GIFT--The World Lebanese Cultural Union has presented a cheque for Lel,000 to the Sierra Leone United Nations Student Association as assistance to the Association to attend a United Nations conference on energy problems in New York in September this year. The cheque which was presented by the Treasurer of the World Lebanese Cultural Union. (Freetown Chapter) Mr Farid R. Hassaniyeh was received by Mr Alhusain Jalloh, a pupil of the St. Edward's Secondary School. Mr Jalloh is the Treasurer of the Association. The Association will send three delegates to the conference, Miss Ijatu Barrie, Mr A Grand Davies and Mr Alhusain Jalloh. In a letter to the Association, Mr Farid R. Hassaniyeh said the word "world" in the name of their union implies, the universal cultural exchange of learning and ideas bringing the people of Lebanon closer and into a bond of true brotherhood, mutual understanding and love. Mr Hassaniyeh wished the delegation good luck and asked them to take with them the good name of Sierra Leone. "Please let the name of Sierra Leone be heard," he requested. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Aug 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/385

VILJOEN DISCUSSES STRATEGY FOR COMBATING TERRORISM

Warning to Neighbors

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

POTCHEFSTROOM — Some neighbouring states had been warned at top level that South Africa's security measures might in due course outweigh co-operation with them, General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, said at Potchefstroom yesterday.

He was delivering a paper at a University of Potchefstroom symposium on terrorism as a method of modern warfare and South Africa's answers to it.

In spite of efforts by South Africa to create stability in southern Africa through economic aid, some of these countries attacked the Republic in world forums, supported sanctions against the country and harboured terrorists.

"Economic realities are therefore regarded as secondary to ideologies by these countries which have up to the present only caused them political chaos, famine, poverty and deterioration," Gen Viljoen said.

Such a state of affairs could not be tolerated.

"Should matters get even worse, South Africa will have no other choice but to put its security interests above the humanitarian and economic ideals of a stable sub-continent.

"Warnings in this vein have already been directed at high-level to some of our neighbouring states.

"Economic sharing at the cost of a country's security and continued existence could not be afforded in an unqualified manner", Gen Viljoen said.

The protection of economic targets in South Africa was of the utmost importance. Protecting national key-points was an important start but not sufficient.

Every private businessman economically active should insure his interests were protected against sabotage, Gen Viljoen said.

Care should also be taken that "soft" targets could not easily be attacked. It was a classic method of terrorism to undermine the public's morale.

He said he did not believe these tactics would be successful because of the strong feelings against communism and the will to survive among South Africa's people.

The Soviet-inspired terrorist onslaught against South Africa was aimed at the destruction of all four power bases. It was aimed at the political, economic, socio-psychological and security bases of the State.

Should the conflict require increased military power levels and readiness, timorous and planned action would be required, striking a balance between military preparedness and economic growth, he said.

Burden of Combating Terrorism

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

POTCHEFSTROOM — The strategy of terrorists acting

against South Africa made greater demands on the se-

curity forces than Swapo did in South West Africa, General Viljoen, said.

The fight against terrorism in SWA was faring well because it was taking place far from urban complexes and densely-populated areas.

"But the strategy of anti-RSA terrorist organisations are different from that of Swapo because they are operating countrywide in the RSA in scattered actions, which makes far greater demands on the security forces as far as power levels are concerned," he said.

The drawn-out, scattered and fluid nature of a revolutionary terrorist conflict was specifically aimed at over-taxing the country's security forces and, at the same time, its economic power base, Gen Viljoen said.

The Foremost prerequisite for successful anti-terrorist-operation was the realisation by all concerned of the seriousness and urgency of the situation.

South Africa's enemies operated from a masterplan and their actions were not haphazard, he said.

"Should we underestimate the enemy, action might come too late to be successful".

The fight against terrorists was further complicated because of the unconventional nature of their onslaught.

The Government refused to be blackmailed by terrorism. Should terrorist-action against a government be successful, the demands made would escalate dramatically.

In a revolutionary war like the one in SWA, terrorists moved in small groups over a large area, draining a great deal of manpower from the security forces.

Burden

Whites alone could not carry this burden. It was most important that other population groups be involved in the defence of the country, he said.

As far as national service was concerned, Coloureds and Indians were already incorporated on a voluntary basis. But the goal was to now involve other population groups to a greater extent. Blacks were also being incorporated on a regional basis.

Gen Viljoen listed a number of basic principles in the conflict against revolutionary terrorism:

- Each member of the forces and the public must have a thorough knowledge of their enemies.

- Accurate information to keep abreast of terrorist action.

- Should the terrorist conflict escalate, sufficient units should be earmarked in good time and be well-trained and fitted out to cope

Motivation of the soldier and his family.

Knowledge

- Where current and future operational areas had been identified, military structures were being established to undertake regional studies and gain knowledge of the local population.

- National key-points must be safeguarded at all costs.

"Although action against terrorists should be effective and ruthless throughout, care should be taken that, as far as the population is concerned, any action should be within the law — a principle meticulously adhered to by South Africa," Gen Viljoen said.

'THE CITIZEN' Editorial

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Heed Warnings"]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S neighbours have been warned often enough — by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and other Government spokesmen — not to allow their countries to be used as bases from which terrorists launch their attacks on South Africa.

Now the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has added his voice to that of the others.

He says that in spite of efforts by South Africa to create stability in Southern Africa through economic aid, some of these countries attack the Republic in world forums, support sanctions against the country and harbour terrorists.

"Economic realities are therefore regarded by these countries as secondary to ideologies which have up to the present only caused them political chaos, famine, poverty and deterioration.

"Should matters get even worse, South Africa will have no other choice but to put its security interests above humanitarian and economic ideals of a stable subcontinent.

"Warnings in this vein have already been directed at high level to some of our neighbouring States."

The terrorists responsible for the growing number of attacks in South Africa come from Mozambique — and infiltrate this country mainly through Swaziland, a country with which we have normally friendly relations.

Mozambique is the last country which should allow terrorists to be trained and to muster in it, since South Africa provides it with port revenue, food and railway expertise without which it would be in an even more parlous state than it is in at present.

Relations with Zimbabwe are deteriorating, not because South Africa wishes to be in a state of tension with its northern neighbour, but because Zimbabwe continues to blackguard South Africa and to throw its support behind the terrorist movements which aim to overthrow the Government of this country (though Mr Mugabe hesitates, for the present, to allow these movements to train or station their men in Zimbabwe itself).

Although South Africa has helped to allay hunger in Zambia, and its railway system is vital for Zambian exports, that country's leader, Dr Kaunda, continues to bite the hand that does so much to feed his people. He, like Mr Mugabe, has nothing but condemnation for South Africa in international forums.

Lesotho, although it seems to be on better terms with South Africa since the Peka Bridge meeting last year between Mr P W Botha and Chief Leabua Jonathan, still shows a measure of hostility towards the Republic, blaming it falsely for attacks made by the underground "Lesotho Liberation Army," the militant wing of a faction of the opposition Basutoland Congress Party.

However, Lesotho, like similarly landlocked Swaziland, is not one of the neighbours to whom General Viljoen's warning necessarily applies. What is important is that Mozambique, Zimbabwe

and Zambia, in particular, should be in no doubt whatsoever that the Government and the chief of its armed forces are not speaking lightly.

South Africa will not hesitate to act against neighbours if its security is jeopardised by them — directly or through terrorists who use these territories as staging grounds for their attacks.

General Viljoen also makes some important points that should not go unheeded by South Africans too.

Referring to terrorist attacks, he says that protection of national keypoints is important, but private businessmen must also see to it that their interests are protected against sabotage.

You may recall that this was the very point which The Citizen made after the recent series of bomb attacks in Natal, the Eastern Transvaal and Eastern Province.

Businessmen should not wait for a serious loss of lives before they take precautions against terrorism; they should bring in security measures now.

We also warned against the complacency of those who think that the attacks always happen somewhere else; they never know when the bombs may have their own names written on them.

In warning that steps should be taken to ensure that "soft targets" cannot easily be attacked, General Viljoen says it is a classic method of terrorism to undermine the public's morale.

Nevertheless, he does not think that such tactics will be successful because of the strong feeling against communism and the will to survive prevalent among the people of South Africa.

This is so in the case of Whites, in particular, but as General Viljoen knows, the battle against terrorism cannot be won unless there is support from the Blacks as well.

That is why we wholeheartedly support his statement that South Africa is economically and militarily powerful, but should utilise time to the utmost to find viable solutions to problems and defuse situations which can be exploited by communists and terrorist organisations.

The effort by the government of the day to accommodate the fair aspirations of all in South Africa is, from a security point of view, among the highest priorities.

Will opponents of reform please note!

HEUNIS DISCUSSES COLORED REPRESENTATION ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 10

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — Direct representation of Coloured management committees on city councils had a lot of merit, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, said when he opened the Free State Coloured Municipal Relations Association conference at Bethlehem yesterday.

Mr Heunis said at Stellenbosch city council members already liaised with Coloured management committee members regarding each branch of the council's activities affecting its Coloured townships.

The Minister said he felt a political solution that would suit the needs of all communities in South Africa, would have to be based on second and third levels of management.

It was easier to identify the aims of this country, but difficult to decide which road to take to get there.

We did not need wise people to find the answer for us, but we need people capable of finding acceptable

solutions, the Minister said.

People who thought certain aims in South Africa could be achieved without constitutions linking them with the feelings and emotional reactions of all its people, were ignoring the realities of the century, he said.

Referring to the present investigations by the President's Council to find a political solution for the Coloureds and Asians, he said current Government policies saw all race groups sharing the same national state.

"But time is of the essence to find an acceptable solution and I am of the opinion that we should embark on a process of the gradual developing of a recipe aimed at successful political adaptations."

Mr Heunis stated the reports which the President's Council was presently considering, "would affect not only one specific population group, but all the other population groups in South Africa."

He said the envisaged constitutional development would be the end result of communities wanting to

complement each other because a country's constitution should represent the attitudes of all its people.

He stressed the Government was not paying lip-service when it said it was untenable that one group should decide for all the other groups. For this very reason,

institutions have been established by the Government so people could meet.

The Minister said until an acceptable constitutional solution had been found, the Government would have to evaluate how it could adapt the present system to function more effectively in the interim.

There were expectations from all concerned in this regard and the Government's duty now was to reconcile them.

"And for this reason I want to ask that when we move outwards, we allow ourselves to be crucified if the purpose is worthwhile," Mr Heunis said.

He said he, himself was prepared to be crucified for an acceptable solution for all, adding that if everyone was prepared to follow this line, the country would reach an acceptable solution more speedily.

PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF SHORTAGE CAUSED BY LOW PAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 13

[Text]

THE public service in South Africa is experiencing one of the worst staff-shortages ever, according to an editorial in the Public Servant, published in Pretoria.

The latest edition of the magazine, the journal of the Public Servants' Association, said the crisis could be attributed to a number of factors.

But the main cause of the exodus of trained staff from the central State departments to the autonomous State departments and institutions and to the private sector was the totally inadequate level of remuneration, particularly in the lower ranks.

Other factors included a fairly high economic growth rate, narrowing and elimination of the wage-gap and a general shortage of skilled labour.

The real slide had started when public servants had pledged their support for the anti-inflation campaign launched during 1975. The pledge had been given in the belief that all sectors of the economy would co-operate and exercise restraint, which proved to be futile, the editorial said.

"Public servants are, therefore, justifiably tired of hearing that improvements in their remuneration are highly inflationary, while the public sector is the only one in which an appreciable increase in

productivity can be measured."

Public servants felt they were being singled out to manipulate the economy.

When the Public Service Commission was changed to the Commission for Administration and its terms of reference broadened, it was expected that a greater measure of co-ordination in the public sector would result, the magazine said.

It now appeared that the commission's authority was still not sufficiently wide and powerful to bring about the desired parity.

Four primary aspects should receive urgent attention:

- The remuneration package should be improved to bring about greater comparability with the general trend in the labour market

- The co-ordinating powers of the Commission for Administration should be extended to eliminate unreasonable disparity in the different divisions of the public sector

- Departments should receive greater responsibility in recruitment, training development and advancement of personnel

- Public servants themselves should take a close look at the manner in which they organised their work and performed their duties.

TRANSKEI TO COMPLAIN ABOUT CONTRACT WORKER TREATMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 12

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

TOP-LEVEL discussions are to be held between the Transkei and South African governments over the treatment of Transkeian contract workers by some SA employment agencies.

Transkei is expected to send a high-powered delegation to talks, expected to be held in Pretoria soon.

A Transkeian official said yesterday he was satisfied that now that Transkei was independent some White officials in South Africa's employment bureaux were not keen to give work to Transkeians.

"They are telling our people that now that Transkei is independent they should return to Transkei to seek work because South Africa had her own Black people to employ" the official said.

This week Transkeians living in Soweto held a meeting with officials of the Transkeian labour Department to acquaint them with their difficulties in finding employment in the Johannesburg

area.

At the meeting it was said the labour bureau established by the Transkei Government on the East Rand to help Transkeians with their labour problems, was not being recognised by some Administration Boards officials, as far as having work permits approved.

The Transkeian official said: "They are still clinging to an old labour agreement between South Africa and Transkei before Transkei established labour offices in South Africa."

"Under the old agreement, at the end of a contract, a worker had to return to Transkei to be supplied with new work permits."

"A worker could not take up employment in South Africa without the permit having been endorsed in Transkei."

"After some time we discovered that this system was too cumbersome as it caused our workers to incur a loss of time and money travelling to Transkei for the work permits."

"We then established offices in all the major centres of South Africa for our people to obtain work permits without having to travel to Transkei."

"The problem now is that some administration boards will not recognise our locally established labour offices."

"They still demand that our people travel to Transkei for their work permits."

The official said the East Rand Administration Board recognised the local Transkeian labour offices, while the West Rand Administration Board did not.

The Oranje-Vaal Administration Board recognised them while the Free State board accepted some applications and rejected others.

"We were in Cape Town two months ago to discuss the matter with the South African Minister" the Transkeian official said.

"It was then decided that both parties should form committees to formulate a new labour agreement between the two countries."

POLICY ON PUBLICATIONS BANNING EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] BANS on the novels "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein," by Etienne Leroux, and "Lady Chatterley's Lover," by D H Lawrence, were lifted because the undesirable material they contained was offset by the necessary literary merit.

However, Andre Brink's "Looking On Darkness" was not unbanned because it contained offensive mixing of the Christian religion and sex.

Explanation

These disclosures are contained in a comprehensive explanation of principles applied by the Publications Appeal Board in the latest report of the Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr J W A van der Marwe, tabled in the Assembly yesterday.

"The Appeal Board has indicated in several decisions that the Publications Amendment Act of 1978, which provides for the establishment of a committee of experts in the literary, linguistic and artistic fields, shows not only that the legislature is not unconcerned about developments in this area but also that the advice of this committee should be regarded as being of particular value," the report says.

Permitted

The board had shown that, to an increasing extent, films, books or public entertainment might be permitted to contain material that would otherwise have been regarded as undesirable, provided this was offset by the necessary artistic literary or dramatic merit.

However, when all positive factors had been taken into account, and the work was nevertheless found to be offensive to public morals or the religious convictions or feelings of any section of the population, or prejudicial to the safety of the State, it would be banned.

In the light of the said principles, "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein" and "Lady Chatterley's Lover" for example, were found to be not undesirable.

Offensive

"On the other hand, books such as "Sophie's Choice" (Styron) and "Man of Nazareth" (Burgess) were found to be undesirable — the former because of the offensive sexual descriptions it contains and the latter because of the humiliation of Jesus."

The report says that sharp political criticism was a typical phenomenon in South Africa and that a work could not be banned for this reason. Consequently, "Forced Landing" an anthology by a

number of Black writers, and the June 1980 issue of the Black literary journal, "Staffrider" were found to be not undesirable.

As far as nudity in publications and films was concerned, it was emphasised that nudity per se was not undesirable. Everything depended on how and where it was treated.

"In the light of this nudity in the film "Dementicare Venesia" (To Forget Venice) was found to be not undesirable because of the limited number of probable viewers and the outstanding dramatic and artistic merit of the film.

Violence

"Likewise nudity in publications which, for professional or documentary reasons, had a limited readership, were found to be not undesirable. Artistic merit also justified nudity in a few non-popular publications."

The Appeal Board also emphasised that there should be a reasonable weighing-up of interests between the demands of morals, religion and State security on one hand, and the principles of freedom of speech, freedom of conscience and freedom of literary and artistic creation on the other.

RESERVE BANK ANNUAL REPORT REVIEWS STATE OF ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 81 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's economic growth rate levelled off to 4,5 percent in the first half of the year but a real rate of economic growth between 4 percent and 5 percent for the year as a whole is still expected, the Reserve Bank says in its annual economic report.

The bank says the slow-down occurred in most sectors of the economy but was most prominent in manufacturing and commerce. The real value added by this sector was to an important extent effected by the high level of utilisation of production capacity, which had risen to about 90 percent at the end of 1980.

The real value added by the gold mining sector continued to decline in the first half of this year and the fall in the price of gold from the last quarter of 1980 had apparently not yet resulted in the mining of higher grade ore.

The bank says the real product in the non-gold mining sector was also lower in the first half of the year than the second half of last year as a result of the decline in the foreign demand for metals and minerals.

Only the agriculture sector showed a higher growth rate in the first half of the year than in the preceding

six months. The acceleration in the growth rate was more pronounced in the second quarter of this year after the harvesting of record summer crops has commenced. The bank says although real agriculture output is expected to remain at a high level in the second half of the year the overall rate of growth is unlikely to accelerate during this period.

It is also expected that the monetary demand, which still remained abnormally high during the first quarter of 1981, will decline during the second half of the year under the impact of the decline in the value of net gold output and merchandise exports and a lower rate of increase in investments.

The bank also points out that as a result of the deterioration in the country's terms of trade during the first half of the year, mainly because of the lower gold price, the gross national product in the first half of this year was only marginally higher than in the second half of the year. In 1980 South Africa achieved a growth of 9,5 percent in gross national product. This figure decreased to about 2 percent at the first six months of this year compared to the last six months of 1980.

Gross domestic expenditure, although lower than

last year, still increased by 10 percent in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period the previous year.

The slow-down was evident in most components of real gross domestic expenditure, namely private and government consumption expenditure and fixed investment. The exception, however, was investments in inventories, which further increased in the first six months of the year.

Other highlights of the national accounts for the first six months of this year are:

● Real private consumption expenditure increased by about 6 percent compared with the corresponding period the previous year;

● Government real consumption expenditure slowed down considerably. In the first half of 1981 it showed a growth of only 1,5 percent compared with the same period last year.

● Real domestic fixed investment, which showed a record growth of 12,5 percent for 1980 as a whole, also slowed down in the fourth quarter of last year and the first half of this year. However, it still remained high and the level of real fixed capital outlay in the first half of 1981 was still 6,5 percent higher than during the corresponding figure the previous year.

● The upward phase of the inventory cycle, which had

commenced in the middle of 1979, continued during the first half of this year. The build-up in inventories were particularly noticeable in diamond and agriculture stocks. Industrial and commercial inventories did not increase in the first half of the year because of the continuing high level of consumption and investment demand in the face of limits imposed on production by the high degree of utilisation of production capacity, the high costs of carrying large stocks, and some manufacturers' and traders' views that in the short run existing stock levels were adequate to meet expected sales.

● Gross domestic saving in the first half of 1981 declined markedly and amounted to only 25 percent of the gross domestic product in this period. The decline was mainly in the savings of corporations and personal savings, because saving of the general government showed little change during the first half of the year.

The bank also points out that the current account of the balance of payments showed a deficit of about R3 000-million in the first six months of the year. This is mainly due to the lower gold price, and the increase in imports.

CSO: 4700/390

DEVELOPMENT OF PRETORIA-WITWATERSRAND-VEREENIGING AREA UNDER STUDY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Aug 81 p 9

[Text]

THE public is being asked to comment on proposals for the future development of the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging complex, in terms of guidelines laid down in a development strategy study released at the weekend by the Office of the Prime Minister.

Although the proposals contained in the document are directed mainly at physical-spatial development, account has been taken of social and economic considerations.

As soon as the public and private sectors have submitted their comments on the draft, amendments may be made — if necessary — and after approval by the Cabinet it will be released as an official policy document.

D-day for public and private sector comments is November 13, 1981, and copies of the draft can be obtained from the Physical Planning Branch, Office of the Prime Minister, Pretoria.

In the draft it is stated that, although the PWV complex

covers only two percent of the area of the Republic, it accommodates 20 percent of the total population and nearly 40 percent of the total White population.

Nearly 43 percent of the gross geographic product of the country is generated in the complex — seven percent of national agriculture production, 34 percent of mining production and 51 percent of production in the secondary sector.

The area was also responsible, according to 1975 figures, for 49 percent of trade, 35 percent of transport, 53 percent of finance and 54 percent of national services.

As the PWV complex will have to play a key role in the deployment of a national development policy, it is imperative that future development should take place in such a way that the national objectives will be promoted.

The broad aims in the compilation of a physical development strategy are summarised as follows:

- The evaluation of the role of the area in national and sub-national context, and its linkage with other neighbouring development nodes;

- Localisation of future job opportunities to relieve pressure on the central areas and to curb congestion, without detracting from the essential growth of the area and its role in the national context;

- Identification of residential areas which will possess the necessary urban quality, to provide for the present and foreseeable needs of various population groups;

- Identification of a functional open-space system which can also meet the recreational needs of the inhabitants.

The report says the population of the complex will increase by about 2,8 percent annually in the next 20 years — from the present five-million to 8,6-million — and the number of motor vehicles will increase over the same period from 960 000 to some 2,5-million.

ESCOM ANNOUNCES CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR POWER STATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 21

[Article by Peter Moscardi]

[Text] ESCOM has announced that two contracts, each worth R700-million, have been awarded for the construction of their power station at Matimba and for yet a further power station, unsited at present but code-named Station C. Both contracts are for boiler plants, each with a capacity to generate 3 600 MW of electricity.

Each power station will cost in the region of R2 000-million. The Matimba contract has been awarded to a French company, Stein Industrie, and a German company, EVT, which have combined together with their South African representatives, Industrial Machines Supplies, to form a company named SI-EVA.

Although no siting for Station C has yet been finalised, Escom yesterday told The Citizen that it will be situated in either the Transvaal or OFS and that a decision on its location is expected during the next few months.

An American company, Combustion Engineering Incorporated (CE), has been awarded the Station C contract. International Combustion Africa (Ical), the South African representatives of CE, have secured from its American counterpart a R160-million contract for the local manufacture of

component parts and the total work involved in the site construction. The first generator at Station C is expected to be in operation by the end of 1987.

Work will be provided for about 6 500 people at Station C during the construction stage and permanent employment for about 1 000 people once the station is operational. About 1 000 houses will be provided for its work force. With the five remaining generator sets following at yearly intervals, a final completion date of 1993 is envisaged.

Nearly 80 percent of the two R700-million contracts will be spent locally, with the major portion of the expenditure being allocated to the boiler plants.

An Escom spokesman said yesterday that a wide international response had been received to the tenders recently issued for the boiler plants at the two power stations. "In view of its continuous expansion programme, Escom decided to make two awards for two power stations, a process which would advance the commissioning date of Station C.

The Matimba power station will also employ 6 500 people during the construction phase and will, similarly to Station C, create

permanent employment for about 1 000 people on completion of the project.

The Matimba power station, situated near Ellisras in the north-western Transvaal, will be the largest dry-cooled station in the world planned for up to six 600 MW sets. With water supplies limited in the area, the dry-cooling system will reduce water consumption to about one-third of the usual figure.

The boilers are 30 storeys high with walls consisting of many kilometres of piping in which water is heated. Each boiler at Matimba will consume about two million tons of by-product coal a year when fully operational, the supply of which will come from Iscor's Grootegeluk Mine and is the residue after Iscor has extracted the coking coal component necessary for its steel production.

Finance for the Matimba contract will be obtained from local and overseas sources.

The Matimba project is expected to contribute greatly to the development of Ellisras and will increase the area's population. Escom and Iscor employees will be housed in the Onverwacht Township, with Escom erecting 630 houses and Iscor 360.

BRIEFS

PENALTY FOR FLAG BURNING--A bill amending the South African Constitution Act to prescribe new fines for contempt of the national flag and the State President, was published yesterday. According to the Bill, spoiling, destroying or removing the national flag from an official position will become punishable by a R10 000 fine. Any person whose actions are deemed to injure the dignity of the State President, the Vice-State President or an acting State President will also face a maximum fine of R10 000. The fine used to be R2 000. In both cases the offences carry a maximum of five years' imprisonment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 4]

NYANGA PROTEST MARCH--Cape Town--More than 1 000 people gathered at St George's Cathedral in Cape Town yesterday and marched to Parliament to present a "protest script" to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof. The crowd was stopped by riot police at the entrance to the Gardens and the head of Cape Town's Riot Squad, Colonel Piet van Rensburg, requested the people to return to the cathedral. About 25 church ministers were allowed to remain, surrounded by police. One of them, the Rev Siegfried Abrahamse, said they had been refused permission to enter Parliament to present the "script" protesting against the treatment of the Nyanga squatters. He said Colonel Van Rensburg had told them he would hand it personally to Dr Koornhof, who might be prepared to see some of the ministers at a later stage. Earlier security policemen had gone into the crowd to take down posters calling for the right of families to live together and recognition of the Freedom Charter. One security policeman was dragged into the crowd and punched, while other people held onto posters and were involved in struggles. One of the leaders of the protest march, Mr Jan de Waal, said after the marchers had been dispersed they had "achieved what a group of concerned citizens had set out to do". [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 2]

WARNING TO UNIVERSITY--The Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, last night threatened Witwatersrand University that he would do everything in his power to end the provinces teacher-training links with it if there were a repetition of the flag burning episode. Replying in the Budget debate in the provincial council, Mr Cruywagen laid it strongly on the line to the university, condemning the episode and warning that he would watch campus attitudes closely in future. Emphasising that he was speaking personally, he said he would not hesitate to use every legal weapon at his command to terminate the education of provincial teachers at the university if the flag burning or a similar episode were repeated. Mr Cruywagen said that he had been brought up to have respect for certain institutions

in the country. The flag was one of them. "In terms of the National Education Act we are committed to Christian national principles. If I find that these principles are not coming to the fore I will personally do my utmost to break the contract relating to teacher training with that university--or any other similar institution that oversteps the mark," Mr Cruywagen said. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 pp 1, 2]

CAPE STUDENTS DETENTION--Cape Town--A member of the Students Representative Council at the University of the Western Cape, Miss Amanda Sanger, and another student, Mr Johathan de Vries, were detained under security laws at their homes early yesterday. This brings to four the number of UWC students held under security laws in recent weeks. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 5]

TUTU COMMENT ON SENTENCES--Any community should be appalled when young people were sentenced to death for crimes in which nobody had been killed, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said yesterday. He was commenting in a statement in Johannesburg on the death sentence passed by the Pretoria Supreme Court on Wednesday on three African National Congress men found guilty of treason. The statement reads: "Many, perhaps most, Whites will say that these persons involved in treasonable acts had it coming their way, whereas many in the Black community are deeply distressed and do not regard the condemned men as criminals at all. Indeed, they are seen as heroes," Bishop Tutu said. "The SACC wants to reiterate its abhorrence of capital punishment, which brutalises all of us. We call on South Africa to change while there is time so that people don't become desperate and so are forced to use desperate methods. Capital punishment will not serve as a deterrent where people believe they are struggling for justice. It will only make them say 'better be hanged as much for a sheep as for a lamb', and instead of attacking installations they will kill people. Please let us wake up and hear the cry of the depressed," Bishop Tutu said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 7]

INDIAN VOTE BOYCOTT APPEAL--At a meeting in Lenasia on Wednesday night, the chairman of the Anti-SAIC Committee, Dr Essop Jassat, urged the Indian Community to stay away from polling booths on October 4. He said: "The South African Indian Council is a tool of the White parliament and we don't want you to give any credibility to the puppets and clowns of the apartheid circus". The main object of the Anti-SAIC Committee was to try and reject the Indian council because it was a racist and powerless body, which had not accomplished anything for the Indian community over the past 17 years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 7]

END TONGAAT WORKERS' STRIKE--Durban--The 3 000 non White workers employed by the Tongaat group of companies on the Natal North Coast who have been on strike since early Tuesday decided to return to work yesterday. The workers, employed in the flour, cattle food and sugar divisions of the company, decided to go back to work yesterday after the company management committed themselves to thrash out their grievances about the pension and super-annuation funds next week. The managing director of the company, Mr Alan Hankinson, said yesterday that the grievances of the workers had been fully noted. He said they would be discussed in detail next week. Mr Hankinson said that the company had a proud record in management-labour relations and he was sorry that the workers had decided to strike originally

without presenting a memorandum on their grievances. He gave a promise that all their complaints would be met with justice and fair play. The workers first went out on strike at the early shift on Tuesday. They had milled around the company's sugar plant at Maidstone since early Tuesday. The police used teargas on Tuesday evening to disperse them after the strikers started to intimidate other workers who had just left other sections of the company's premises. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 7]

RETURN TO WORK--Ninety-five percent of the 500-strong Black work-force returned to work yesterday at Paper and Packaging Industries in Pretoria, a spokesman for the company said. The workers walked out this week over a wage-dispute and other grievances. The spokesman said management had made it clear to the workers' council it was not prepared to discuss disputes unless the men returned to work. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 81 p 11]

NEED FOR WHEAT IMPORTS--At least 200 000 tons of wheat will have to be imported for the next South African season--for the second successive year, according to Mr Denis van Aarde, chairman of the Wheat Board. Mr Van Aarde said the estimated yield for the next season (October 1981 to September 1982) was 1,7-million tons. "Conditions have improved since then, but an import of at least 200 000 tons will be required" he said. Last season South Africa had a wheat crop of 1,38-million tons the worst in 10 years--and 286 000 tons had to be imported. This was the second time in 11 years South Africa had to import wheat. Mr Van Aarde said this season's carry-over of 423 800 tons would last until the middle of December. The protracted drought at the beginning of this year, he said, was the main cause for the shortfall, particularly in the Free State. South Africa's annual wheat consumption, according to Mr Van Aarde, is 1,9-million tons, including exports and that required for seed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 9]

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX--The Consumer Price Index for all income groups rose by 2,3 percent last month to bring the total increase since July last year to 15,5 percent, according to figures released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria yesterday. Food prices on their own showed an increase of 0,4 percent during June, with the increase since July last year at 22,5 percent. For the lower income groups, the increase was 1,3 percent in June and 16,8 since July last year. The index for the middle income group rose by 1,8 percent in June (15,4 percent since July last year) and for the higher income group it was 2,8 percent (15,2 percent since July last year). A breakdown of the 2,3 percent increase last month shows a 0,1 percent increase under the heading of food, an increase of 0,1 percent in cigarettes, 0,1 percent in clothing, 1,2 percent in housing, 0,1 percent in household operation, 0,6 percent in petrol and other items contributed 0,1 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 13]

FRENCH COOPERATION ON RAILWAYS--A new Franco-South African company, Faiveley SA, has been formed to supply a wide range of components for the new generation of South African super-fast trains now under development. The international agreement, designed to equip South African Railways with advanced technological expertise in rapid train transit, has been signed in Johannesburg between Wispeco-Widney, part of the Metkor Group, and Faiveley SA of France, a world pioneer in the development of electronic systems for transport. The decision by South African Railways to extend electrification and develop a new breed of trains with in-

increased speed has demanded a new quality of technology. We have been in the transport electronics field for more than 20 years and we hope our expertise will be put to significant use in South Africa," said Jean-Paul Ballerin, director-general of the French company. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Aug 81 p 17]

CSO: 4700/390

IMF DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH GOVERNMENT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mwale]

[Text]

A HIGH-LEVEL delegation from the International Monetary Fund is visiting the country for talks with the Government on the country's economy and the recent loan given to Zambia.

Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane has confirmed that the IMF team which arrived last week has had talks with officials from his ministry.

He declined to disclose details of the discussions which he described as routine.

The IMF was set up by the Western nations at Bretton Woods in the United States in 1944 to smooth out balance of payments problems between nations.

It aims to promote international monetary cooperation and currency stabilisation. The US controls more than 30 per cent of the assets of the IMF.

Zambia's shares at the moment are understood to be 1,660 votes which represent 211 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR).

The IMF announced in May that it had approved an \$800 million loan to Zambia to help the country reconstruct the economy. The loan would be used to support the Government's economic and financial programmes over the next

three years.

The programme is aimed at diversifying domestic production and achieving financial stability.

Following the loan agreement there have been price hikes on essential goods with the tacit approval of the Government to parastatal companies to charge what in IMF parlance is regarded as "economic prices".

Leader of the visiting team, Mr Edwin Bournemann, said in an interview that the delegation was here to review Zambia's economic performance since May.

Asked whether the IMF officials were impressed with what they had seen so far, Mr Bournemann said:

"It is much too early to say how things are going on. But I should say that Zambia has made reasonable progress towards economic recovery."

He said the talks with Government officials were quite "satisfactory."

Asked whether the IMF had seconded any experts to

Zambia to oversee the implementation of the programme, Mr Bournemann said: "There had been no request from the Zambian Government to do so."

IMF experts were seconded to the central bank of Zaire after the organisation bailed out the government there from economic collapse. This, according to reliable reports, was done to prevent President Mobutu Sese Seko from channelling IMF funds elsewhere.

Recently a group of experts said the demands of the IMF loan to Zambia coupled with the declining economies in other parts of the world would bring special problems to Zambia. Consultants commissioned by the Government welfare department to look into social and welfare problems said in the reports that Zambia would be required to implement policies which would lower the standards of living.

In the aftermath of the report which was published by the Zambia Council for Social Development, Mr Musokotwane said in an interview with Television Zambia that the IMF loan would be used to further Zambia's socialist goals.

TALKS BEING HELD CONCERNING PRIMARY ELECTIONS' ABOLITION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

CONSULTATIONS are going on between Freedom House, the Office of the Prime Minister and the Electoral Commission on the amendment of the Party and Republican constitutions with a view to effecting the abolition of primary elections.

Prime Minister Mundia said this in Parliament yesterday when backbenchers took him to task on why by-elections in Mpulungu constituency had been delayed.

The constituency fell vacant after the death of Mr Wind Mazimba who died in a car accident in Lusaka last year.

Nchanga MP Mr Cosman Masongo asked the Prime Minister when the by-election would be held in Mpulungu and what had caused delay in announcing dates for the primary and final polls.

In reply Minister of State for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula said following the

abolition of primary elections, there were appropriate amendments being made to the two constitutions.

Luwingu West MP Mr John Chalwe asked if it was not possible to conduct the elections while awaiting the amendments, but Mr Mundia said the matter was too involved and that polls could only be held after the amendments were through.

Mr Albert Limbo (Sinje mbela) asked whether it was constitutional to delay by-elections. Mr Mundia said there was no specific time limit given.

CSO: 4700/393

PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES OPENING MEETING OF ZAMBIA-MOZAMBIQUE BODY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE World Health Organisation (WHO) has agreed to co-finance a manpower exchange programme in which Zambian medical personnel will be seconded to Mozambique.

Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia revealed in Lusaka yesterday that this agreement which was aimed at enhancing technical co-operation between the two countries would start in January next year and will initially last six years.

Mr Mundia was speaking at the official opening of the Zambia—Mozambique Joint Permanent Commission meeting at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall.

This means that WHO has become a third party participant in the mutual technical assistance programme of exchange of medical personnel between the two countries.

He said Zambia establishes joint commissions with friendly states in order to strengthen bilateral links against divisive policies that were created by colonial masters.

Prime Minister Mundia called for full utilisation of resources at the mutual disposal of neighbouring African states to enrich the lives of their people.

Mr Mundia told the meeting that the two countries have to grapple with divisive "vagaries"

created by their former imperialist masters who cherished dreams of permanently retaining their overseas possessions as satellites of their home economies.

"They therefore deliberately created overseas settler economies whose main reason for existence was to supply their industries with ill-gotten cheap raw materials, outlets for exploitative labour and imperialist capital," he said.

He pointed out that as a result of these policies, both countries were faced with discrimination and restrictions such as the running of the Mozambican economy by the Portuguese with the exclusion of the indigenous people.

In Zambia, this was done in the form of restricting the people to menial tasks and the use of strategic products such as copper for their war effort.

"All the major transport routes in Mozambique were mainly designed to serve the Western world

and their allies. Communications with the outside world had to be routed through metropolitan capitals," he added.

Against this background, independent countries must set themselves the task to restructure their national and regional economies and stressed the need for unity in this co-operation.

"As we have all learnt against the bitter experience of divide and rule, in unity there is strength," he added.

Mr Mundia said links must be forged in transport, telecommunications, trade, finance, manpower development cultural exchanges, and information to ensure success.

He emphasised that a spirit of give and take was important and called for the strengthening of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and the proposed Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

The Prime Minister said for the region, success was imperative in order to disentangle its economy from dependence on South Africa.

"Our permanent commission for joint co-operation has a very important role to play in all this. Let us all work hard to improve the lot of our

people by formulating practical joint programmes of action," he added.

He also called on the international community to fully participate in the region's development projects, pointing out that this would be to their advantage too.

"I call upon other agencies from the international community to follow the example set by WHO. Indeed the international community should realise that their participation in our projects is to their advantage as well as ours," he stated.

Mozambican leader of delegation Mr Alcantara Santos echoed the Prime Minister's call for unity and said difficulties would only be overcome by joint efforts.

Mr Santos, who is Mozambique's Minister of Ports and Surface Transport and the chairman of the joint commission, said the meeting would try to implement the Prime Minister's guidelines.

Mr Santos is leading a 13-man delegation of government officials and industry.

Works and Supply Minister Mr Haswell Mwale is leader of the Zambian delegation which includes Minister of Youth and Sport General Kingsley Chinkuli and other top Government officials.

PRIME MINISTER ASKS WEST GERMAN GROUP FOR AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia has urged the visiting 17-member group of the West German committee on justice and peace to play a major role in helping solve Zambia's economic and political problems.

Welcoming the group headed by Mrs Margaret Steur and former Times Business Review editor Mrs Ruth Weiss at his office yesterday, Mr Mundia appreciated the role the committee was playing in solving Zambia's problems.

"We appreciate the role you are playing in promoting mankind through friendship."

The Prime Minister said he was sure that during the visit the group had seen and noted the many problems facing the people of Zambia.

He was grateful to the group for choosing Zambia and making efforts to improve the friendly relations between Zambia and West

Germany.

Mr Mundia said the visit by the committee was the fourth to Zambia. They had been operating for the past ten years.

The group was interested in studying the pricing of raw materials such as copper which was the nation's economic backbone.

Mrs Steur said the committee was in Zambia to look at her economic and political problems as a developing country.

It had chosen Zambia to bring understanding between Germans and Zambians and to understand each other's problems.

"We are looking for ways and means in which we can help the people of Zambia and we have found that the best way is to develop friendship between the people in West Germany and Zambia."

CSO: 4700/393

ZAMBIA

INDIAN AID PLEDGE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The Indian government has assured Zambia that it will do everything to assist her attain a strong economy by providing her with various types of aids aimed at establishing more small scale industries.

Acting indian High Commissioner to Zambia Mr Krishna Rajan said yesterday that the Indian government was committed to all the pledges it has made in the past through various types of agreements in which it has undertaken to assist developing countries improve the quality of life of their citizens.

Mr Rajan said one way in which developing countries could improve their quality of life of their citizens was by having strong economies achieved through industrial development.

He said to achieve industrial development, developing countries needed to expand their small scale industries.

Hence, he said, his government was ready to assist Zambia to develop her small scale industries and to this effect, his government was looking forward to the implementation of the bilateral agreements which Zambia and India had signed in that sphere.

"We are looking forward to the implementation of the agreements which our governments have signed and in which the Indian government has pledged to assist Zambia set up small scale industries.

CSO: 4700/393

KABWIE DENOUNCES DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Fanwell Zulu]

[Text]

THE judiciary should look into detentions of people without trial, suspended Zambia Air Force commander Major-General Christopher Kabwe said yesterday.

"A detention without trial is one of the most traumatic experiences in a person's life and no one wants to be kept in prison for so long without trial — it is terrible and bitter," he said in an interview at his house in Lusaka.

Gen Kabwe, who was detained with 13 others on treason charges was released on Saturday morning.

He said he believed that in a democratic society like Zambia detentions without trial should not exist.

"You remove personal liberty and one does not know what to do."

Asked whether he is bitter General Kabwe who was flanked by his wife, children and relatives laughed and said: "This is a difficult question."

"It is not a question of being bitter, but a detention without trial is one of the most traumatic experience and I only hope that the judiciary and the State could look into this business of detentions without trial."

There were countries like

Nigeria where they have democratic laws on detentions. "A chap detained would be taken to court within 48 hours."

Asked on what grounds he had been released, he said this question could only be answered by the Director of Public Prosecutions or the State.

But Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General Mr Gibson Chigaga refused to comment on Gen Kabwe's release.

On whether he would be prepared to go back to his post he said: "If it is a question of going back to my job, this is not up to me. I am prepared to serve the nation."

Gen Kabwe, looking relaxed, said it was great to be re-united with his family. "I have been removed from my family for a long time and naturally I am happy to join them."

He was detained at the Lusaka Central prison.

He has appeared in court on several charges. Last May he appeared in the Lusaka magistrates court on treason charges.

The others facing treason charges are former Brigadier-General Godfrey Miyanda, 36. (Zambia Army); Yoram Mumba, 41, businessman; Anderson Kabwili Mporokoso, 38. (major in the ZAF), MacPherson Mbulo, 35, (major in the Zambia Army) and Matinanga Liswaniso, 39. (police officer).

Others are Valentine Musakanya, Edward Shambwana, Deogratius Syimba, Albert Chilambo Chimbalile, Thomas Mulewa Mupungu and Roger Kanyembu Kabwita.

The suspended ZAF chief is also facing four counts of receiving property believed to be unlawfully obtained. He has pleaded not guilty.

The case has been adjourned to September 15 to 18.

He and Major Elton Mumba, 39, are alleged to have received a Peugeot 504 worth K10,500 knowing or having reasons to believe that the vehicle was stolen.

It is alleged that Moses Stirling Mulenga, businessman, stole five ZAF Peugeot 504s and a Mercedes Benz truck, worth K96,000.

They have denied the charges.

President Kaunda suspended him for suspected irregular activities — only three days after his appointment last October.

Stolen

KASUTO SAYS MONZE MUST BE CLEARED OR DISMISSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Government must clear Mr Basil Monze from his implications in the Mumpanshya commission of inquiry findings or nullify his appointment as Zambia Railways general manager.

Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Pius Kasutu (above) reiterated his call about Mr Monze's appointment in Kabwe yesterday.

Mr Monze took over the reins two months ago following his retirement from the civil service where he last worked as permanent secretary for the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.

Mr Monze's appointment was opposed by the Railway Workers Union of Zambia because of his alleged indifference to workers' problems when he was permanent secretary for the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications as well as chairman of the Zambia Railways board of directors.

The commission revealed rampant cases of tribalism, nepotism, corruption and thefts.

Union chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi, said the union rejected the appointment be-

cause he was one of the architects of problems which forced the Government to appoint the commission of inquiry.

But the present chairman of the board, Mr Patrick Chisanga said Mr Monze's appointment would stay until the appointing authorities said something to the contrary.

Liaised

Mr Kasutu and his provincial political secretary Mr Samson Mukando, received a petition from the union against Mr Monze's appointment and blamed the impasse on lack of consultation by the Government.

Had the appointing authorities liaised with his office or the union there would have been no trouble about the post.

"I still feel that the union and the workers had a good case before the authorities," Mr Kasutu said yesterday.

"If Mr Monze's appointment is not revoked what is going to happen to my present political secretary? Am I going to have two political secretaries in the province?" Mr Monze's wife Lily is a political secretary.

Mr Kasutu stressed he had no grudge against Mr Monze.

"What I am unhappy about is that I expected the high authorities to clear Mr Monze from whatever he was implicated in the Mumpanshya report and give him a good beginning as Zambia Railways general manager.

Mr Kasutu denied that he opposed Monze's appointment in order to protect one of his relatives — an assistant general manager who is said to be his tribesman.

"I do not even know the two assistant general managers well," he said.

"It is nonsense for anyone to suggest that I want to preserve the post for somebody I favour."

"It is not in my interest to lead the people of Central Province on tribal lines," he said.

ZCTU DETAINEES TO HIRE ATTORNEYS TO SEEK RELEASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

THE four detained labour leaders have given the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions instructions to engage lawyers to fight for their release.

ZCTU acting assistant general secretary (administration) Mr John Sichone said this after he visited three of the four leaders.

He saw ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba and Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba but did not see Mr Chitala Sampa although other ZCTU officials had seen him. Mr Sampa is ZCTU assistant general secretary.

Mr Sichone said the main reason for consulting the detainees was to get their detention orders so that these could be handed to their lawyers to fight for their release.

The detainees acknowledged receipt of detention orders furnishing them with reasons for their detentions.

Announcing their detention on July 27, President Kaunda said the labour leaders were allegedly inciting workers to

disrupt industrial peace and eventually overthrow the Government.

The ZCTU would engage Jacques and Partners for Mr Zimba, Mr Walamba and Mr Sampa while Mwanawasa and Company of Ndola would stand for Mr Chiluba. The two law firms are the choice of the detainees although Mr Sichone had not seen them yet.

Mr Sichone said the detained leaders he had seen were well looked after.

Mr Chiluba is being held in Livingstone, Mr Walamba at Katete while Mr Zimba and Mr Sampa are in Solwezi and Zambesi respectively.

The emergency council of the ZCTU has since demanded the immediate release of the four men. At a ZCTU meeting in Ndola after the detention orders were announced the labour leaders called for an international commission of inquiry on the causes of the strikes and the continued misunderstanding between the labour movement and the Party and its Government.

ZCTU deputy chairman Mr Hubert Bweupe said the independent commission of inquiry should include the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

NHA WORKERS' WAGE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 5

[Text]

NATIONAL Housing Authority hourly-paid workers of the construction department in Lusaka yesterday went on a sit-in protest in demand for pay increment.

The workers, who stayed out for more than two hours, dispersed after NHA managing director Dr David Simonda told them that they would get six ngwee rise.

Earlier, the workers alleged that they had been cheated for a long time by management and that they decided to stop work.

They claimed that in July management told them to

continue working as "things were still being sorted out," but nothing was done to meet their demand.

Recently management told them to wait for four days so that it could meet union officials and discuss problems.

"It is for this reason that we decided that we march to the headquarters and wait until our demands are met," said one worker. Management officials could not comment.

CSO: 4700/393

'EVEN ASIA-ORIGINATED ZAMBIAN MUST BE PREPARED TO WORK FOR ZAMBIA'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

TO what extent is the Asian community in Zambia prepared to support the country's socialist goals? It will not be off the mark to say the majority of our comrades want only to line their pockets with Kwacha.

Yesterday President Kaunda sent a message of congratulations to his counterpart in India Sanjiva Reddy in which he expressed the wish for the two countries to "continue to strive to consolidate our relations" in different spheres.

But has the Indian community, for that matter, been forthcoming? If anything some members of that community use every trick to smuggle millions of Kwacha out of the country. Examples are not hard to come by.

That is not good. We are not going to tolerate sordid activities because we need every ngwee for national development. And that

is why we can shoot from the hip, however painful the facts are.

Ours is a non-racial society and we expect every Zambian to make efforts to ensure that development is not lopsided.

Even the Asia-originated Zambian must be prepared to work for Zambia. We cannot have Zambians whose bread is buttered on both sides. It is either they are with us or they aren't.

Let all Zambians live together in Misisi, Chinwemwe, Masala or Woodlands. The Zambian society does not discriminate and designating one racial group to one area is actually racialism. We shouldn't hear about that word, not in Zambia for true.

It is within this context that the message sent to India by the President must be understood. It is not "one of those fraternal greetings", it is important.

CSO: 4700/393

MINING YEAR BOOK SAYS ECONOMIC RECOVERY CONTINUES TO IMPROVE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's economic recovery continues to improve, says the Zambia mining year book of 1980 which reports on the activities of the two mining companies.

The report says although Zambia faced economic problems in 1980 largely because of world recession, the two mining companies — Nchanga

Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) and Roan Consolidated Mines (RCM) continued to recover financially, a trend which was started in 1979.

Copper production rose to 609,935 tonnes in the year ending December 31 compared with 586,046 in the previous year. In money terms the copper output was worth K972.5 million compared to K843 million in 1979.

The sale of cobalt had gone up from 3,271 tonnes to 3,310 tonnes bringing the total value of the mineral produced in 1980 to K1,195.8 million — against K1,060.5 million in 1979.

This bright trend of events is attributed to sound industrial relations which the report says were maintained at all levels throughout the year.

It says there were only 11 unconstitutional strikes and these were far apart. In these stoppages a total of 154,865.5 man hours were lost.

CSO: 4700/393

CONSUMER PRICE REPORT NOTES EFFECT OF INFLATION ON POOR

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] The inflation rate for the lower income group in Zambia reached 15 per cent in April this year but dropped to 14.1 percent in June.

This is contained in the Consumer Price Statistics published by the Central Statistical Office and released in Lusaka yesterday.

The report says that increases in food prices are still the major contributing factor to these fairly high inflation rates.

This is because the low-income group spends a much greater proportion of their total expenditure on food that when costs rise, their cost of living is affected more than that of the high income group.

During the past three months, there have been increases in the price of rice (up by 27 per cent), bacon (by 18 per cent), butter (by 39 per cent), sugar (by 12 per cent) and salt (by 25 per cent).

According to the report, there have been some interesting price changes this year in the transport sector. Spare parts for cars were 5.8 per cent lower in June than in January but over the same period, the average labour charge per hour for car repairs went up by 21.7 per cent.

Following the introduction of price control on used cars prices the index of used car prices fell by 4.2 per cent between March and May. However, it went up again in June by 1.9 per cent.

On vegetables, the report says that prices vary according to availability. The more scarce a particular vegetable, the higher its price.

But vegetable prices also differ considerably from one outlet to the next and it is this aspect that the report looks at.

In some markets, vegetables are sold not by the kilogram but by the heap or bundle. Five types of vegetables sold this way--onions, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, rape and dried beans were selected and purchased a quantity of each from Kabwata market in Lusaka.

This was then compared with the equivalent price per kg that was paid for at Lusaka's City Market the same day. Four of the five items were more expensive at the city market than when bought by the heap or bundle at Kabwata market. Only dried beans were cheaper at the city market.

CSO: 4700/393

MINEX SYSTEM TO BOOST NATION'S EXPORT EARNINGS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's export earnings will be boosted when she starts to sell some of her minerals to the European Economic Community under a new system called Minex.

Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa said this in Lusaka at the weekend when he explained the stabilisation of export earnings to EEC markets.

Zambia has for a long time been fighting to join another system known as Stabex in which countries covered were exporting goods to the EEC markets to earn foreign exchange.

But Mr Subulwa said Article 25 of Lome II lists the goods covered under the Stabex system as agricultural, forestry, animal and oil products.

Copper was not among them and that was why Zambia and other mineral exporting coun-

tries had not benefited from the Stabex system.

He said during the Lome discussions EEC agreed to introduce Minex to operate on similar lines as Stabex.

Minex covered minerals such as copper, cobalt, phosphates, manganese, bauxite, aluminium and tin.

Iron ore, until 1983 will continue to enjoy the facility under Stabex and under Minex thereafter.

Since the economy of Zambia was dependent on the mining sector, she automatically qualify under Articles 23 (1) and 49 of Lome II.

This meant that she can apply for assistance when faced with the decline in EEC capacity to export mining products to the EEC or decline in export earnings.

"A system for repairing any harm that might affect the economy and the earning has yet to be worked out by the ACP/EEC," said Mr Subulwa.

Zambia had not yet started to use Minex facilities.

"Once the ACP/EEC works out the details and the procedures, Zambia will definitely avail herself of the facilities," said the minister.

In April Mr Subulwa said that EEC was going to send experts in May to finalise Zambia's application to accede to the Stabex system.

He said at the time that once the application was processed, Zambia would benefit from the EUA 280 million (European Unit of Accounts) as there was a great need for the mines to rehabilitate machinery.

ZAMBIA

ALGERIA INTERESTED IN DIRECT COPPER, ZINC PURCHASES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Aug 81 p 7

[Text] Algeria has expressed interest in buying copper and zinc directly from Zambia instead of buying these minerals on the international market.

This came to light over the weekend in Lusaka when the Algerian trade team and a Zambian trade group started a final round of talks on bilateral relations.

Zambia has also shown interest in purchasing 1,000 railway wagons from Algeria.

She also wants Algerian expertise in the development of phosphate mines north of Lusaka.

Before the mines are fully developed, Zambia would like to buy phosphates from Algeria for the Nitrogen Chemicals factory at Kafue for fertiliser production.

A spokesman for the Algerian team said his country and Zambia had agreed to set up a joint copper fabrication plant but it had not yet been decided where this will be located.

Depending on production, Zambia will supply Algeria with copper starting next year.

Zambia will supply 7,000 tonnes next year, 9,000 tonnes in 1983, 11,000 tonnes in 1984 and 25,000 tonnes in 1985.

Some of the products Zambia may buy from Algeria include iron and steel, galvanised sheets, heavy and light machinery for industries and office equipment.

Apart from supplying wagons, Algeria may assist Zambia in the technical training of a number of Zambians in the industrial fields.

The Algerian team which had been in Zambia for almost a week, left Lusaka on Saturday.

CSO: 4700/393

MEMACO TO SELL COBALT ON WORLD MARKETS AT SAME LEVEL AS ZAIRE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

THE Zambian price for cobalt has been reduced from 20 US dollars per pound (K37,000 per tonne) to 17.5 US dollars per pound (K35,350 per tonne).

The reduction was confirmed this week in London by the managing director of the Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia Limited, Mr Lawrence Mutakasha.

The reduction in the price of cobalt comes in the wake of an announcement last week by the Zairean metal marketing firm, SOZACOM, that it had slashed its price of the metal from 20 US dollars per pound to 17.66 per pound, reflecting the

rise in the value of the dollar.

In his statement this week, Mr Mutakasha however emphasised that Zambia would adopt a more flexible cobalt sales policy that will enable her to compete with Zaire which sells in Belgian francs and other currencies.

Because of the recent sharp fluctuations in the dollar, MEMACO will adjust its dollar selling price at the beginning of each month.

This month's sales price is 17.5 US dollars per pound against the previous official posted producer price of 20 US dollars per pound.

MEMACO will now be selling in world markets at the same level as Zaire. The 17.5 US dollars per pound price is for MEMA-

CO's Rokana brand while its Chambishi metal is sold at up to 10 per cent less according to grade.

MEMACO had held its producer price at 20 US dollars per pound since March when it was cut from 25 US dollars per pound (K46,000 per tonne).

After Zambia had cut back on the price from 25 US dollars per pound to 20 US dollars per pound, MEMACO spokesman explained then that this had been done after extensive consultations between Zambian and Zairean mining industries.

He emphasised that it was important to understand that the new Zambian producer price of 20 US dollars per pound would be nett price.

Earlier this year, both Zambia and Zaire, who

are the world's largest producers of cobalt, had decided to maintain the producer price of the metal of 25 US dollars per pound for 1981.

The decision to maintain the price of this precious metal was reached at a meeting held last November between representatives from MEMACO and SOZACOM.

MOZAMBICAN MINISTER CALLS FOR CLOSER TRANSPORT LINKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE has called for closer links in transport communication with Zambia.

The call was made in Kabwe by that country's Minister of Posts and Surface Transport Mr Alcantara Santos after touring Zambia Railways and Tazara installations at Kapiri Mposhi and in Kabwe yesterday.

Mr Santos and national director of Posts and Railways Dr Subaschandra Batt were accompanied on the tour by Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane and Zambia Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze.

Speaking at Zambia Railways guest house where he had lunch before driving back to Lusaka, Mr Santos said Zambia and Mozambique should improve their communications network to minimise their transport problems.

"As far as investment in the railway network is concerned, I think we need more than you do because you have been independent much longer than ourselves. That is why we have come to learn from you.

"We can achieve this through unity which we think is the only way to develop our countries and grow together as brothers because areas of cooperation are already there."

The purpose of his visit was to attend the Zambia-Mozambique joint permanent commission "while the most important reason was to increase cooperation between our two countries."

At Zambia Railways workshops, Mr Santos said he and his delegation which included representatives from the Mozambican news agency (AIM) were impressed with the workers' skill and efficiency.

CSO: 4700/393

COMPLETION OF ZAMBIA-MOZAMBIQUE ROAD

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Aug 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

CONSTRUCTION of the Zambia-Mozambique road has been completed and it will be inaugurated soon, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane has said.

Mr Musokotwane said this at the International Airport in Lusaka after signing documents of the Zambia-Mozambique permanent commission with the Mozambican Minister of Ports and Surface Transport Mr Luis Maria A'cantara Santos.

He said the road, from Katete to Tete in Mozambique, was expected to be launched by President Kaunda and Field Marshal Samora

Machel at a date to be announced.

Commenting on the deliberations of the permanent commission meeting, Mr Musokotwane said Zambia and Mozambique had agreed on ways to improve the civil aviation network between the two countries.

The meeting called for closer cooperation between the central banks of Zambia and Mozambique.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ON POACHING--President Kaunda has described the rate of poaching in the Luangwa valley as tragic. Speaking at the start of his annual holiday at Mfuwe Lodge in the Luangwa valley yesterday, President Kaunda said that the damage being done by poachers in the area was grave and should be brought under control as soon as possible. He called on the nation, particularly the Wildlife Conservation Society, to help put a stop to the current waste of Zambian game, some of which is threatened with complete extinction. The President was receiving the gift of a painting done by distinguished wildlife artist David Sheperd, on behalf of the "Save The Rhino Trust" of which he is patron. The trust is to raffle the painting with the hope of raising K40,000 to help it in its campaign to save the rhino species in the country. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Aug 81 p 1]

COST OF OFFICIALS' TRAVEL ABROAD--The Government spent K16,664,662 on officers travelling abroad between 1973 and 1980, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane told Parliament yesterday. Backbenchers asked the minister whether it was necessary for the Government to spend so much money on travel when the country has representatives abroad and in view of the economic difficulties the nation was facing. He said increases in the travel bills resulted from high air fares but it was necessary for ministers and other officials to travel abroad. Mr Musokotwane said Cabinet Office was looking into the matter with a view to reducing the bill in future. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 81 p 1]

LOSSES AT DAR ES SALAAM PORT--Zambia lost almost K1 billion through damages and pilferage of goods in two years at Dar es Salaam port. Zambia lost K985,037,525 in foreign exchange through damage to imports via the Tanzanian port and K1,948,917 through pilferage between 1978 and 1980. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Aug 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/393

MUGABE CHARGES S.A. SEEKS TO REESTABLISH UANC REGIME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

/Article by Tim Chigodo/

/Text/

THE Government has information that Zimbabweans being repatriated by South Africa are former supporters of the United African National Council who went there for military training, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

He said it was not true that the people being sent back from South Africa were all workers. The Pretoria regime was finding a way of bringing back the former auxiliaries of UANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Addressing rallies at Suswe in Mtoko and Mrewa, the Prime Minister said 5 000 former auxiliaries had fled to South Africa after independence to be trained to overthrow his Government.

He told the huge gatherings that those coming back would be screened because South Africa wanted to plant them all over the country to carry out subversive activities, including sabotage.

Mr Mugabe warned Bishop Muzorewa that if he did not change, he would be detained. "I know he has not been to prison. I shall build a keep for him and his wife," he said.

He said that the men being sent back would be supplied with arms by South Africa to destabilise

the country. The Prime Minister had information that Bishop Muzorewa's UANC had been holding secret meetings.

He called on all patriotic Zimbabweans to be united and expose the enemy. The Government would establish centres in all provinces to provide military training for children who were unable to attend school.

Today Mr Mugabe will address rallies at Chiota and Wedza in his programme to meet the people and hear their problems.

Politicians Deny Subversion Charge

TWO leaders of minority political parties denied Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's claims that they were involved in any subversive activities.

Both Bishop Abel Muzorewa, of the UANC, and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, of ZANU, challenged Mr Mugabe to substantiate his charges against them in court.

Bishop Muzorewa issued a statement calling for

the Prime Minister "to go further and tell the nation in what way is the UANC involved in subversive activities and how we are still associated with the enemy".

He charged that the Prime Minister was trying to impose a one-party state by banning other political organisations.

Bishop Muzorewa also emphatically denied that his party was linked with armed saboteurs that South Africa intended to infiltrate into Zimbabwe.

ZANU president, Mr Sithole, said the Prime Minister's claims were to divert the attention of the people from national problems.

"It is typical of all witch-hunt programmes in the face of increasing national problems which the Government seems incapable of solving," he said. "If I am engaged in subversive activities, I challenge the Government to bring me before the courts of the land." Mr Sithole said. — Herald Reporter-Ziana.

PRESIDENT SAYS CHURCH'S PAY SCALES 'OUT OF LINE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 3

/Text/

THE Government cannot allow apartheid to thrive in Zimbabwean society, even within the Church, President Banana said yesterday.

Speaking at the Methodist Church conference in Salisbury yesterday afternoon, President Banana accused the Church of having a racial salary structure.

"That is intolerable because it is in direct confrontation with the Government's policy of reconciliation," he declared.

Saying he was conscious of the Church's contribution towards the development of Zimbabwe over the years, the President urged all churchmen to address themselves fully "in the new struggle against the last pockets of economic exploitation".

The country was in a position of peace and the reconciliation policy

tranquillity as a result of and churchmen were the best qualified to implement that policy because reconciliation was a Biblical expression.

President Banana said the Government had formulated the reconciliation policy because the country could not afford the bitterness that characterised the past.

"We had to create conditions for every Zimbabwean, whatever his station in life, to be allowed to make a contribution to the development of this country," he said.

President Banana strongly criticised churchmen who still had fears about the future of the Church in Zimbabwe saying that the Government had stated every Zimbabwean had a role to play in the development of the country.

He added: "If there is anyone who has such fears, then there is something at the back of his mind or he is in conflict with the wishes of the people."—Ziana.

INDIAN ENVOY DETAILS PLANS FOR AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 4

/Text/

AN Indian team to survey technology and economics in the field of village and small-scale industries is expected to arrive in Zimbabwe later this year, the High Commissioner of India, said in Salisbury this week.

Interviewed by Ziara at the Indian Embassy, Mr Arif Qamarain, said India had sent a mining survey team to Zimbabwe at its own cost in March 1981.

"The team has had a detailed look at the mining education facilities available in Zimbabwe and has brought out a report on the upgrading of such facilities. The report has since been submitted to the Zimbabwean Government," he said.

Mr Qamarain said that once a decision to proceed with the project had been taken by the Zimbabwean and Indian Governments, India would assist in giving some technical literature, laboratory equipment, teaching aids and providing some training places.

"Another such technoeconomic survey team is expected later this year in the field of village and small-scale industries. This team will perform a similar function but with a view to setting up of village industries and small-scale industries in rural areas of Zimbabwe," Mr Qamarain said.

SCHOLARSHIPS

He said India had been giving technical assistance to Zimbabwe by offering scholarships to Zimbabweans for more than a quarter of a century.

"In later years these were given to liberation movements. At present, India intends to give 50 scholarships or traineeships every year from 1981/82, for the next three years — the development plan period of Zimbabwe. These will be in a wide range of fields such as engineering, medicine, pharmacy, commerce and metallurgy.

"India is giving, as part of its annual contribution to the World Health Organisation for this year, \$67 000 worth of artificial limbs, surgical equipment and other items to the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health," said Mr Qamarain.

He continued: "With the establishment of a resident Indian mission in Zimbabwe from January 1980, efforts are being made to acquaint the Government departments, trading and industrial organisations, and individual business houses in both countries, of the various Government and commercial regulations prevailing in both India and Zimbabwe. Likewise, efforts are being made to improve Indian shipping services to Southern Africa, by avoiding South African ports."

DETAILS ON NATIONAL EDUCATION SEMINAR GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 6

/Text/

UNESCO will co-operate with the Government and people of Zimbabwe to create an efficient and effective system of education, its director-general, Mr Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr M'Bow urged delegates at the first Zimbabwe national education seminar held at the University of Zimbabwe to strive to maintain a high level of production in education.

"We live in a world in which rising costs are creating new problems for educational planners," he said.

Increased productivity at all levels of the education process, Mr M'Bow added, could achieve expansion without the unbearable financial burden.

Mr M'Bow called on the seminar to consider ways to strengthen educational planning and administration mechanisms at national, local and institutional levels.

In Zimbabwe, he said, the content and structure of education need to be carefully reviewed in the light of new priorities and needs of the country.

He also stressed the importance of adult education especially for those in the rural and deprived urban areas because most of the country's citizens had no access to education until recently.

"The task ahead will not be easy for it involves the building of a system based on the aspirations of the people and on their cultural heritage, as well as on the emerging national development policies and priorities," Mr M'Bow said.

He listed critical areas requiring special attention in Zimbabwe as:

- Policy formulation and educational planning management and evaluation;
- Curriculum development and research, teacher training and higher education;
- Literacy training, adult education and education for rural development; and

- Science education, technical vocational education, as well as education for productive work.

Mr M'Bow also pointed out other areas of importance such as the production of educational materials and educational technology.

Zimbabwe, he said, had a major role to play in upholding the principles of UNESCO and in promoting international peace and solidarity.

At the beginning of 1971 Mr M'Bow, then assistant director-general for Education with UNESCO, led the first mission to Africa to study the needs of the national liberation movements recognised by the OAU.

The report of the mission led to the launching of a programme of educational assistance to refugees and liberation movements involved in struggling for the independence of their country.

'Bloodshed' Warning Given at Seminar

SERIOUS bloodletting will result if the education system is allowed to move ahead of the conservative social order in Zimbabwe. The national education seminar was told yesterday.

The warning was given by the chief education officer for planning in the Ministry of Education and Culture, Miss Fe Chung. She said in a paper delivered at the seminar that serious problems arose when the education system was out of step with the mainstream of development in society.

She said bloodletting could be caused by the "imprisonment, destruction or frustration of the intelligentsia and of skilled personnel".

Miss Fe said: "Should the social forces try to change when the educationists remain conservative, then such

changes will be effectively unattainable."

She said a new education system had to be developed to serve the new order in Zimbabwe.

In another paper delivered by Mr Samuel Mumbengegwi under the auspices of the International Institute for Educational Planning, which was established by UNESCO, several suggestions were made to the Government on changes needed in the educational systems.

To make all primary schools equitable, Mr Mumbengegwi called on the Government to give ownership of urban primary schools to parent communities or boards.

He said this would make all primary schools in the country private schools, but with open access to all pupils.

Mr Mumbengegwi also suggested that no teachers be considered for promotion unless they had taught for at least three years in rural schools.

Such a regulation, he

added, could make teaching in rural areas more attractive than at present.

The three major languages in the country, Shona, Ndebele and English, should be given equal weighting in the curriculum, he stressed.

Mr Mumbengegwi urged that steps be taken as a matter of urgency to collect data on the exact numbers of the school-age population, their growth rate, their flow throughout the system and employment prospects on leaving school.

He warned that the rapidly expanding school age population of Zimbabwe was a socio-cultural phenomenon which could not be solved by one ministry alone.

"What is needed is a concerted effort, by the Government as a whole to educate the nation on the desirability of limiting family sizes," he said.

The problem of the rapidly growing school population could be solved by such a programme coupled with economic growth and prosperity among the people.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR COOPERATIVES SEEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 14

/Article by John West/

/Text/

THE co-operative movement was born in Toad Lane, Rochdale, England, on August 15 1844.

This was the now celebrated occasion when 28 cotton weavers, angered at the high price and low quality of food, contributed £1 each as capital, set up their own shop, appointed one of their number on a part time basis to run it, and began buying bread, butter, sugar, oatmeal and candles, for distribution to themselves.

These first co-operators had much more lofty ideals than mere shop-keeping. They planned ultimately to establish a self-supporting community and to run a farm for the benefit of unemployed members.

These projects never materialised, but "the co-op shop", has become an important part of modern commerce.

What this first society did achieve was to establish principles which have lasted until today, and form the foundation of the present movement.

The first principle is that of open membership, which means that anyone can become a member (this most definitely included women right from the start), though there are generally certain

limitations of age or interest. For example, members of a dairy society must be dairy farmers.

Second is the principle of "one member, one vote", but here again there may be modifications in the case of societies which are unions of other societies.

Since it is regarded as wrong for any one person to hold an undue proportion of the total capital, the third principle is a limit on the amount of capital which any one member may hold.

The capital bears interest at a low and stable rate determined by the management committee, either by itself or in conjunction with the members. Because of the principles of open membership and limited interest on capital, shares in co-operative societies do not fluctuate in value and no one can make a profit by trading in them.

PROFITS

Fourth, co-operative dividend is quite different from joint stock company dividend, which represents a share of the profits allocated to shareholders in proportion to their capital.

The profits of a co-operative society are regarded as surplus and

consequently the dividend paid to shareholders is calculated in proportion to each person's patronage of the society and is not related to his holding of capital.

From its small beginning the co-operative movement has spread to practically all countries of the world. There are now not merely consumers' societies, but marketing societies, credit societies, producers' societies and many other such as housing, fishing, transport and electricity.

The general principle of all these societies is that the members supply the capital and elect the management committee. The object is to provide a service for the members, not to make a profit out of other people. Any excess of income over expenditure — after providing for future development — is divided among members according to the amounts they have bought from or sold to the society.

Today there are over 200 consumer societies in the United Kingdom with a total membership of about 12 million people. These societies conduct about 10 percent of the total retail business of the country.

In Western Europe about 60 percent of all farmers are members of one or more co-operative societies. They associate themselves in this way to set up an organisation which will either purchase farm input items, such as seeds, fertilisers, feeding stuffs, insecticides, tractors and other equipment for use by members, or will market its members' crops.

Credit societies constitute an important sector of co-operative activity. The essential feature of both rural and urban societies is that loans are small and made only for productive purposes. The members of the society are known to each other and are therefore able to make a good assessment of the creditworthiness of any applicant for funds.

In some countries there are producers societies,

though these have never made as much progress as the other three main types. Producers' societies consist of workers who collectively set up a factory to manufacture some product.

In Zimbabwe there is a Co-operative Societies Act which provides for societies established on Rochdale principles to be registered. There is a government official called the Registrar, who has never been busier than he is now, owing to the surge of interest in co-ops in the past year.

The Registrar will give advice to people wishing to form societies and will help them to draft a constitution.

TRANSPORT

There are nearly 400 societies in Zimbabwe, mainly operating in agriculture. Most are concern-

ed with collective purchase of input items.

There are, however, many other spheres of activity including marketing of crops and provision of transport.

People who have been resettled on land purchased by the Government are being encouraged to form themselves into co-ops in order to produce and market their crops more effectively. The number of non-agricultural societies may not be large, but it is diverse.

It includes several credit societies, a businessman's co-op, a printing and publishing society, a handicrafts society and a watch-menders' association. Among the oldest societies in the country is the Civil Service Co-op.

In a prosperous and developing Zimbabwe the future horizon for the movement is bright.

CITY COUNCIL FREEZES NEW RENT INCREASES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 1

/Text/

SALISBURY CITY COUNCIL last night froze rents and supplementary charges which were due to take effect in the former townships next month.

Councillors warned of deep resentment of proposed rent increases of up to 40 per cent and the more than doubled supplementary charges gazetted three weeks ago.

300 Women in Protest Over Rents

ABOUT 500 women yesterday protested in Mufakose against recently-introduced rent increases.

Most came from Mufakose's areas A and G. In area A the rent increased by \$8,40 and in area G it rose to \$17,37 in some cases and to \$20,22 in others.

Some women complained that the houses, which were not plastered and had no electricity, were too old and therefore not worth the rent they were being made to pay.

One woman said: "I am a widow and not working, where am I going to get such a lot of money for rent?"

They also complained about the short notice of the increases. "We were only called to a meeting on Sunday by the councillors and told that house rents would go up," said Mrs Maggie Chiboko.

The women, who gathered at the Mufakose administration offices were told by an administration officer that there were different rises in area G because some owners had opted to buy their houses.

They noted there had been demonstrations in several parts of the high-density suburbs and the chance of violence was growing.

Statements in the Press by Councillor Timothy Stamps that the poor were subsidising the rich had fuelled the reaction, councillors said.

Because the increases had already been gazetted the council was advised it could not change the charges but it could decide not to collect the full debt owed by residents.

The original recommendation, put forward

by the chairman of the finance and development committee, Councillor Tobias Musariri, had the effect of freezing rents and charges until the end of next month.

However, a unanimously agreed amendment by Councillor Norman Henry extended the freeze indefinitely, pending a reassessment of the charges and, if necessary, a revised budget.

The amended motion was also carried unanimously.

Introducing his motion, Councillor Musariri criticised Councillor Stamps for going to the Press. "Our people are demonstrating because they have been given to understand they are paying far more than the rich."

He appealed to the council to approve the freeze so that his committee could have time to

come up with a solution acceptable to the people.

Councillor Tony Gara warned that there had already been demonstrations, while Councillor D. K. Mupavayenda said people in Highfield were waiting until Tuesday. "And when Highfield does something they do it in a big way."

Debate continued until Councillor Henry broke the deadlock with his amendment and asked the city treasurer, Mr Ian Galletly, the cost of the freeze. Mr Galletly estimated the revenue loss at \$2 million a year and said he supported Councillor Musariri's motion.

Long-term plans, involving changes in legislation and in the urban tax structure, had to be worked out, he said, before Salisbury's particular problems could be solved.

DETAILS OF GIANT TABEX SETTLEMENT SCHEME REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 7

[Text]

A NEW life has begun for more than 120 people — peasant farmers and their families — now establishing themselves at the giant Tabex settlement scheme near Mount Darwin.

For them, and for thousands more due to be settled there, success of the project will revolutionise their future. Many of the farmers, who have been earning the rural average — about \$250 a year — will find themselves pocketing up to \$1 000 next year.

Tabex, one of Zimbabwe's largest tobacco buying and exporting concerns, is planning the 5 000 ha project so that it will, in a few years, house 500 farmers, supporting a prosperous community of over 3 000 people.

The key to the success of the venture lies in burley tobacco.

Soil and climate in the area are ideal; it doesn't need the vast capital investment and highly-sophisticated growing and curing techniques demanded by flue-cured tobacco; world demand for the leaf is insatiable and prices high.

Tabex aims to plough up to \$1.4 million into the project, which is wholeheartedly backed by the Government.

The company has bought five former commercial farms in the district, and is building core houses and burley barns for each settler family accepted from the communal lands or nearby farms.

"Each family will get a house, curing barn, approximately 0.6 of a hectare for burley growing and a plot of the same size for other crops," Mr Mike Hodgson, the Tabex director in charge of the scheme, said yesterday. Big families — with 10 children or more — will get two units.

"We charge a nominal rent for the barn, and provide seed, fertiliser, insecticides and other inputs on credit. But we will plough, contour and prepare the land and seed-beds free.

"Then, from the start of the growing season in October/November, the farmer will be guided every step of the way by our experts and Devag extension officers.

"At the end of the season, after we've bought his tobacco and deducted our expenses, he can expect — at the base price for next season of \$2 a kg — to clear between \$750 and \$1 000."

In addition, says Mr Hodgson, the farmer will be able to dispose of his maize or other crops as he pleases, with all income going to him.

So far, 62 houses have been built, and 58 families are settling in. They are being selected, with the help of Devag and Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development officials, from the Chiweshe, Madziwa and Kandeya communal lands, with some coming from commercial farms.

"We're looking for hard-working, motivated people who are willing to learn, and those with the type of family who can do the farmwork," said Mr Anesto Mundeiri, Devag agricultural officer for Chiweshe.

Mr Hodgson agrees: "The criterion is that they are people whose horizons extend beyond subsistence farming.

"They don't need to have grown burley before, in fact that may even be a disadvantage, if they've picked up bad farming habits that need to be undone."

Says Mr Mundeiri: "In the past, the problem of the peasant farmer trying to grow burley has been the lack of inputs, knowledge of grading and

curing skills. The Tabex scheme will overcome this."

"For this first season we plan to settle 100 families," Mr Hodgson says. "They can, in consultation with us, extend their houses, and we are looking next year to provide a school, perhaps a clinic, and social amenities such as a beerhall."

"If this project is the success we expect it to be, we will be examining other areas to start similar schemes."

The Mount Darwin scheme has been highly praised by Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Minister of Labour and Social Services, who said last month that it was "forward - looking and completely in line with Government policy".

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Air-cured

Tobacco Association in Salisbury, the minister also noted that the burley crop from just over half a hectare could earn the country \$1 800 in foreign exchange.

For Tabex, this is one of the main objects of the Mount Darwin "family farm unit" settlement. Last season Zimbabwe produced 1.9 million kg of burley, 95 percent of which will go abroad for sale on markets which could absorb far more of the leaf.

"We can sell all the country can produce and more," says Mr Max Beddow, Tabex leaf director.

"Last season peasant farmers produced 10 percent of the crop, and the key to further expansion of the burley harvest lies with them."

All-out Push To Cash in on High Tobacco Prices

THE Air-Cured (burley) Tobacco Association has launched a massive drive to increase Zimbabwe's burley tobacco crop five-fold and cash in on the world shortages and high prices.

Burley was the best peasant cash crop in northern Mashonaland and parts of the eastern districts and the record prices could boost rural development, the president of the association, Mr Plet Conradie, said yesterday.

An agreement between the association and the burley tobacco consortium for the next season meant a price of \$2 a kg for the acceptable part of the crop if it was of normal quality.

If the crop was better

than expected the price would be higher but whatever happened the acceptable part of the crop would fetch at least \$1.70 a kg.

Mr Conradie said the acceptable part of the crop was of high enough quality to be saleable and 92 percent of the last crop was on this standard or above.

Burley could be grown over much of Mashonaland between Salisbury and the Zambezi escarpment, and was an ideal crop for peasant farmers although he urged commercial farmers to also become involved.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation would be offering loans to experienced or motivated farmers in the communal areas and he hoped all the 1 000 peasant farmers

who dropped production would get going again along with as many new farmers as possible.

The association had, since its formation in the early 1960s, brought commercial and peasant farmers together and at present there were about 150 commercial farmers growing burley and 1 000 peasant farmers.

"The sky's the limit," said Mr Conradie. "We grew 2 million tonnes this year and we want to quintuple that. But that's just a target: we want to go far beyond that."

"This is an ideal time to get into the crop if you live in a suitable area. The prices are high enough to provide the capital for barns and other infrastructure."

BRIEFS

BAN ON FURNITURE CRITICIZED--A joint statement issued by the Furniture Manufacturers' and Retailers' Associations says the Government's recent ban on emigrants exporting consumer durables has depressed an already slack market. And, the statement says, yesterday's furniture market was "dead." The associations' combined view was that the ban would increase unemployment, would depress local materials markets, and would cause a fall in both State and industry revenue. The statement claimed further that: "The loss of business from emigrants was not the primary concern, but the loss of confidence in the economy by the established Zimbabweans who at this moment have no wish to move, was the major consideration." /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 12/

INTERNATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS--Zimbabwe Government institutions have joined a total of 58 international organisations, ranging from the United Nations Organisation and Interpol to the California Avocado Society and the Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators, according to a document tabled in the Assembly. According to the document, most of the organisations joined after independence. The country has been a full member of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics since 1967. The document also noted that the Government is in the process of joining another seven organisations and intends to join 17 more.--Ziana /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 5/

NO PETROL RATIONING--Rumours that petrol rationing is imminent have been squashed by the Department of Trade and Commerce. A spokesman for the department said yesterday that the rumours were completely unfounded, and no plans existed to introduce rationing. Panic buying or the accumulation of stocks of petrol was not in the national interest, and the spokesman urged the public to purchase their requirements normally. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

KANGAI VISITS BELGRADE--The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, left for Belgrade yesterday to attend an international conference about non-alignment in the eighties. The four-day meeting begins in the Yugoslav capital today. The minister is expected back on September 4. /Text/ /Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Aug 81 p 1/

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10 Sept 1981